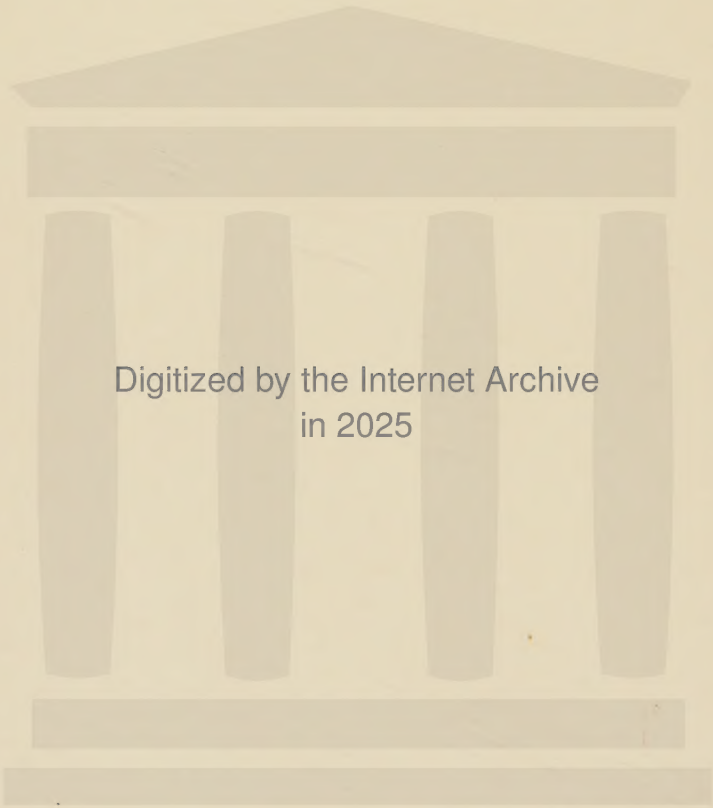
MODERN COPPER COINS
OF THE
MUHAMMADAN STATES

W. H. VALENTINE

1969



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TURKISH EMPIRE
Scale 1:16000000.
English Miles
0 50 100 200 300
HUNGARY
SERVIA
ROMANIA
BULGARIA
BLACK SEA
Sea of Azof
RUSSIA
CRIMEA
GREECE
Aegean Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Sea of Marmora
Constantinople
Adrianople
Salonica
Smyrna
Rhodes
Candia (Crete)
Cyprus
Beirut
Damascus
Jerusalem
Cairo
Alexandria
Mecca
Medina
Syrian Desert (el Hamed)
Nefud or Dehna
ARABIA
EGYPT
Persian Gulf
GEORGIA
ARMENIA
KURDISTAN
MESOPOTAMIA
PERSIA
LURISTAN
KHUZISTAN
Caspian Sea
Tiflis
Erzerum
Trebizond
Angora
Sivas
Aleppo
Baghdad
Bussorah
Tabriz
Teheran
Ispahan
Astrakhan
Volga Delta
Stavropol
Vladikavkaz
Derbent
Baku
Kara Bogaz
Lenkoran
Balfrush
Ashurada
Resht
Kazvin
Demavend
Kum
Kashan
Shuster
Dizful
Bushire
Persian Gulf
Suez
Jaffa
Damascus
Tripoli
Latakia
Mosul
Kirkuk
Bagdad
Kerbela
Hillah
Nejef
Meshed Ali
Kurna
Basra
Muhammerah
Shat el Arab
Euphrates
Tigris
Jordan
Dead Sea
Red Sea
Gulf of Akabah
Gulf of Alexandretta
Gulf of Adalia
Sea of Marmora
Strait of Kertch
Sea of Azof
Danube
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Lake Van
Lake Urmia
Lake Tiberias
Lake Asphaltites
Mount Ararat
Mount Lebanon
Mount Hermon
Mount Sinai
Mount Carmel
Mount Tabor
Mount Gilboa
Mount Olympus
Mount Ida
Mount Taurus
Mount Caucasus
Mount Elburz
Mount Zagros
Nile Delta
Valley of the Nile
Desert of Tih
Desert of Petra
Wadi Sirhan
Jauf
Nimrud
Kuft
Biwanij
Shat el Arab
Persian Gulf
Bushire
Kum
Kashan
Ispahan
Shuster
Dizful

Modern Copper Coins

of the

MUHAMMADAN STATES

of

Turkey, Persia, Egypt,
Afghanistan,
Morocco,
Tripoli,
Tunis,
etc.

BY

W. H. VALENTINE.

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W. H. VALENTINE

A short obituary note on W. H. Valentine appeared in the *Numismatic Chronicle* in 1928. "Mr. W. H. Valentine . . . was a very loyal attendant at our meetings, and much liked by all who met him. He produced two works on dark corners of numismatics, which testify to his widespread interests—one on the Sassanian coinage, the other on the copper coinage of Muhammadan India. Collectors of these series, who are not numerous, owe special thanks to one who worked for them, and won little notice for what was most meritorious exploration."

Unfortunately all those who knew Valentine personally now appear to have died. Legend has it that he was a man of quite humble occupation. I have heard it said that he drove a London tram (streetcar) and that, having acquired some Indian coins, found them of interest. He therefore started to study the language and grapple with the problems of Oriental script. How well he succeeded may be judged from this book.

Readers will note its rather unusual style. Valentine made his notes and his drawings with such meticulous care that, when he offered them to us for publication it was decided actually to photograph the author's holograph work. To have set the work in type with all its oriental script would have been costly, even in 1911. Each page was therefore photographed and a printing plate made from the negative. The maps, originally in colour, were added. The series, of which the present volume is but one, must have been among the first books to be produced entirely by direct photography, thus antedating the modern offset-litho printing methods.

Bibliography

Modern Copper Coins of the Muhammadan States of Turkey, Persia, Egypt, Afghanistan, Morocco, Tripoli, Tunis, etc. 1911.

The Copper Coins of India. Part 1, *Bengal and the United Provinces.* Part 2, *The Panjab and contiguous native states.* 1914.

Sassanian Coins, 1921.

Now, fifty and more years afterwards, it is a pleasure to be superintending the reprinting, exactly as it was written, of the work of an enthusiastic collector, one of the many who obtained real pleasure and quite unusual knowledge from his collection.

H. Linecar,
Spink & Son Ltd.,
1969.

Preface.

This book was called into being through my inability to ascribe the small coin figured on the title page. For this purpose I visited the Medal room at the British Museum, thinking to locate the mint and ruler with very little trouble, but to my surprise found it by no means an easy task. Every facility was granted me by the sympathetic custodians, to enable me to compare my coin with other coins and various engravings but all to no purpose. Many numismatic friends too from time to time have seen it but the attribution of the little coin up to the present remains an unsolved problem, and must remain so until a similar one comes to light bearing the missing part of the inscription. During this period I was most forcibly struck with the meagre amount of information published on Muhammadan copper coins, and the still smaller number of engravings of them.

Two of the Oriental catalogues of the British Museum certainly touch on this subject but they are almost too scientific to understand unless one happens to be studying Arabic, especially when the reading on the coin differs from the book and the illustrations are few and far between. There are not many English collectors who would care to learn Arabic in order to decipher these inscriptions, therefore for a book on this subject to be of much use every coin in it should be illustrated and an efficient description given. With these facts thrust, as it were before me, the idea occurred to me, to make a handy little text book for the use of myself and any numismatic friend who ~~like myself~~ might be interested but like myself was unable to locate his coins when they bore their inscriptions in Arabic.

With this object in view ~~and~~ to get together the drawings in this work (as well as the descriptions) I have worked along steadily for nearly three years and gradually brought it into its present form. The greater part of the drawings

are from the coins in the British Museum (mostly uncatalogued) a large number from Mr D. F. Howorth (author of "Colonial coins and tokens") Mr Howland Wood (American Numismatic Soc.) Brookline Mass.) and various other friends. The remainder are from my own cabinet and from engravings in the works of Neumann, Langlois, Relowski &c, and the sale catalogue of the Fonrobert collection.

Many grateful thanks to Mr Grueber and his colleagues at the British Museum for their hearty cooperation and sympathy with my efforts, to Dr O. Codrington (of the Royal Numismatic and Royal Asiatic Societies) for correcting and revising the Arabic inscriptions in the MS. and other assistance, to Mr Howland Wood for the loan of Othmanli and other coins, and also to Mr Daniel F. Howorth who besides lending me coins and books, has with his ever ready help and genial advice largely contributed to my bringing this work to a successful issue

Wm H. Valentine.

Abbreviations used.

OS.	Othmanli Sultans. Catalogue of Oriental coin in B.M. vol VII.
BM.	British Museum. When followed by a number in the Turkish section BM refers to the preceding volume, in the Moorish section vol V, when alone simply that the coin belongs there.
SP.	Shahs of Persia. Catalogue of the coins of the Shahs of Persia in the British Museum
N	J. Neumann. Beschreibung der bekanntesten Kupfermünzen
L	R. Langlois. Essai de classification &c de la Georgie
R	O. F. Relowski. Die Münzen der Gerei Moscow 1901
F	A. Weyl's Catalogue of the Fonrobert collection
Rod	E. J. Rodgers. Mogul copper coins
DFH	Daniel F. Howorth
H.W	Howland Wood
N.M	No mint. Calls attention to the coins allocation as doubtful.

Sundry terms.

Tughra, This figure represents the sign manual of the sultan in the form of a monogram containing the words Sultan X son of Sultan X Khan and an unknown word لاس in addition.

Tamgha, A Tatar word meaning, an official seal, brand, (for cattle) or stamp.

Zarb = ضرب struck, minted or coined

Fi = في in, at.

Falus = فلوس literally copper money

Sanat. = سنة year, date.

Be = ب generally connected to the mint name as بفاس = be Fas meaning in, of or at. Fez

'Azz nasrat. = عز نصره = may his victory be glorious

Khallad mulkah = خلد ملكه = may his Kingdom flourish

Sultan = سلطان = King, emperor.

Khan = خان = Prince, lord

'Aam = عام = year, on Moorish coins.

Arabic alphabet.

NAME	ISOLATE	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	Power	NAME	ISOLATE	FINAL	MEDIAL	INITIAL	Power
Alif	ا	ا	ا	ا	a	Dad or zad	ض	ض	ضـ	ضـ	d.z
Ba	ب	ب	بـ	بـ	b	Ta	ط	ط	طـ	طـ	t
Ta	ت	ت	تـ	تـ	t	Da or za	ظ	ظ	ظـ	ظـ	d.z
Tha	ث	ث	ثـ	ثـ	th	Ain	ع	ع	عـ	عـ	a
Jim	ج	ج	جـ	جـ	j	Ghain	غ	غ	غـ	غـ	gh
Hha	ح	ح	حـ	حـ	h	Fa	ف	ف	فـ	فـ	f
Kha	خ	خ	خـ	خـ	kh	Kaf	ق	ق	قـ	قـ	k
Dal	د	د	د	د	d	Kef	ک	ک	کـ	کـ	k
Dhsal	ذ	ذ	ذ	ذ	ds.z	Lam	ل	ل	لـ	لـ	l
Ra	ر	ر	ر	ر	r	Mim	م	م	مـ	مـ	m
Za	ز	ز	ز	ز	z	Nun	ن	ن	نـ	نـ	n
Sin	س	س	سـ	سـ	s	Waw	و	و	و	و	w
Shin	ش	ش	شـ	شـ	sh	He	ه	ه	هـ	هـ	h
Sad	ص	ص	صـ	صـ	s	Ya	ی	ی	یـ	یـ	y

Arabic numerals.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
١	٢	٣	٤	٥	٦	٧	٨	٩	٠

Fractions in words

Quarter — ربع = Ruba

Half — نصف = Nuf — نيم = Num (Persian)

Third — ثلث

Note that Arabic is read from right to left i.e. in the opposite direction to our own characters, whilst the numerals run from left to right, as for instance

١٣٠٤ = 1304

History of Turkey.

The earliest notice of the Turks or Turcomans in history occurs about the year 700 A.D, when they from some obscure retreat in mid Asia came south to Persia and spreading westward gradually formed the large dominion known as the Seljuk Empire which included besides their other possessions, the whole of Persia Armenia and Syria and thus extended from the shores of the Mediterranean on the west, to the borders of China on the east.

After the death of Malek Shah under whose sovereignty the empire attained its greatest prosperity, the unity of this domain was dissolved through the internal dissentions caused by many rival candidates. About the year 1224 a tribe of Turks wandered into Armenia under the leadership of one Ertoghrul who assisting Ala-ud-din, the then Seljukian ruler of Iconium to defeat an invading horde of Mongols received from the grateful victor a grant of some rich plains around Shagrat. Here Othman, son of Ertoghrul and founder of the present dynasty of the Othmanlis was born, became the most powerful Emir in Western Asia and extended his dominion at the expense alike both of Turks and Greeks

Just before his death (1326) his armies took Brusa which became the Asiatic capital of the Othmans With Othman's son Orkhan the empire really begins, for he it was who threw off the allegiance to the Seljuk sultan at Iconium extended the Othman rule over Anatolia and first made good a footing in Europe Here in the reign of Murad they made swift advance formed Kallipolis into a compact power, hemmed in what was left of the Greek empire and established their capital at Hadrianople in 1361

Bayazid completed his fathers conquests in Bulgaria ravaged Bosnia and made Servia and Wallachia tributary changing his title from that of Emir to Sultan, but to

Muhammad II was reserved the crowning triumph of Othmanli power, namely the taking of the Imperial city (Constantinople) and the overthrow of Greek nationality 1453. In the reign of Suleiman I this power may be said to have reached its culmination for at this period or shortly after it attained its greatest dimension. It included in Europe, European Turkey, Greece and the greater part of Hungary, in Asia, all Asia minor Armenia Georgia Daghestan West Kurdistan Syria Cyprus and the chief part of Arabia, in Africa, Egypt Tripoli Tunis and Algiers, while the Khanate of the Crimea, the principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia and Transylvania with the Republic of Ragusa were vassal states.

From this time the vigour of the empire began to decline and its history ceased to be that of a conquering people Hungary and Podolia were lost to them by the Carlowitz treaty of 1699. Austria secured parts of Servia, Bosnia and parts of Wallachia by the peace of Passarowitz in 1718 and with Catherine II the advance of Russia began. The first war of her reign was in 1768 and ended with the famous treaty of Kainardji 1774. Russia gained possession of Azov and the Tatars of the Krim were recognized as independent only to be incorporated with Russia in 1783. During the reign of Mahmud II Egypt under its viceroy, Mehemet Ali threw off the authority of the Porte (1811-32)

Servia won freedom in 1826 to be followed by Greece in 1829. Roumania declared itself independent in 1877. This was confirmed by the treaty of Berlin 1878 which also recognized the autonomy of Bulgaria. In Africa too, their possessions have dwindled. France having annexed Algiers in 1830 and has now a protectorate over Tunis as well. Tripoli and Barca being all that is now absolutely remaining under the rule

of the Turkish sultans in that direction

Remarks on the coins of the Turks.

To simplify the work of classifying these coins the Turkish Empire has been treated according to its geographical divisions, Turkey itself being taken first; and then followed by Egypt, Tunis Algiers and Tripoli; the various types affected by these provinces suggesting also sufficient excuse for this arrangement if any were needed The early Turkish copper coin known by the name of Manghir, was introduced by Murad I and circulated at the rate of sixteen to the Akcheh, but, owing to the continual debasement of the latter, they eventually (in the reign of Ahmad II) became of equal value.

There is no doubt that many of the coins depicted in the plates though seemingly of pure copper were issued as akcheks and passed as silver coins, especially in the last century of their use This, was immediately prior to the present reformed copper currency of para and piastre instituted by Abdul Medjid in 1260 AH. Coins with a definite date and mint are naturally the most satisfactory The first example giving these two essentials is No 17, which was struck in 827 at Brusah. No.19 shews us the first European manghir from the Adrianople mint, and No. 37 the earliest one from the then new capital of Constantinople. Among the many pieces which command our attention few have more claims than the one bearing a snake upon its obverse (No. 28) and much conjecture has been caused by this peculiarity as no other purely Turkish coin (so far as known) bears an animal imprinted upon its surface The reason is not far to seek The Koran as expounded by the Turks strictly forbids them to draw, copy or reproduce anything made by the Creator.

Another singular feature of this coin is, that though issued by Muhammad II in 852 (AH) he was not the Sultan at that particular time Owing to the country being invaded by the Hun

garrans and others, he felt compelled to ask his father (who had abdicated in the son's favour in 847) to come to his assistance and Murad II resumed sway in 850 and continued to reign until his death in 855 Whether Muhammad II reigned for another short intermediate period, we do not know. There is an inscription upon the obverse, but it is not clear. The characters seem to form the mint name of Ayassuluk but with no degree of certainty, we therefore get no help in this direction.— The Muhammadans as mentioned previously being inhibited from imitating or copying anything in nature upon their coins sought to beautify them by other means and for this purpose used Geometric designs with great skill, and many of their quaint Arabesques may be seen on the plates, which testify to their artistic abilities in this direction. The mysterious double triangle or "seal of Solomon" is also frequently favoured. Amongst the legends or mottoes the two most generally used are "Khallad mulkah" (or "Khallad Allah mulkah") meaning "May He perpetuate his Kingdom" (or May God perpetuate his Kingdom) and "Azz Nasrah" "May his victory be glorious" These pious phrases may be aptly compared with those on our own coinage, of "Fidei defensor" "Defender of the Faith" and "Dei gratia" "By the grace of God."

Turkish currency. (present).

40 paras = 1 piastre or ghuroosh value (English) 2½

Tunisian currency.

2 Kharubs = 13 Burbeks in 1146-8 = 8 Akcheks (silver) 1185

1 " = 6 " 1141-3-9 = 4 " = 1186-91

½ " = 3 " 1144-5-50 = 2 " = 1187.

¼ Kharub = 1 Asper in 1188, ⅛ Asper in 1189 + ¼ Asper in 1190

Later coinage consisted of -

The piastre or ghuroosh = 16 Kharubs = 52 Aspers = 104 Burbeys =

624 Burbineys

Sultans of Turkey
(OTHMANLI SULTANS)

		A.H.	A.D.
Othman I		699	1299
Orkhan bin Othman		726	1326
Murad I bin Orkhan		761	1360
Bayazid I Yaldaram bin Murad		792	1389
Suleiman Chelebes bin	806 - 813		1403-10
Muhammad I bin Bayazid (Sole ruler 816-)	Asia Min	805	1402
Murad II bin Muhammad	first time	824	1421
Muhammad II bin Murad	first time	847	1443
Murad II	second time	850	1446
Muhammad II	second time	855	1451
Bayazid II bin Murad		886	1481
Selim I bin Bayazid		918	1512
Suleiman I bin Selim		926	1520
Selim II bin Suleiman		974	1566
Murad III bin Selim		982	1574
Muhammad III bin Murad		1003	1595
Ahmad I bin Muhammad		1012	1603
Mustafa I bin Muhammad	first time	1026	1617
Othman II bin Ahmad		1027	1618
Mustafa I (restored)		1031	1622
Murad IV bin Ahmad		1032	1623
Ibrahim I bin Ahmad		1049	1640
Muhammad IV bin Ibrahim		1058	1648
Suleiman II bin Ibrahim		1099	1687
Ahmad II bin Ibrahim		1102	1691
Mustafa II bin Muhammad		1106	1695
Ahmad III bin Muhammad		1115	1703
Mahmud I bin Mustafa		1143	1730

	A.H.	A.D.
Othman III bin Mustafa	1168	1754
Mustafa III bin Ahmad	1171	1757
'Abd al Hamīd I bin Ahmad	1187	1773
Selim III bin Mustafa	1203	1789
Mustafa IV bin 'Abd al Hamīd	1222	1807
Mahmud II bin Abd al Hamīd	1223	1808
'Abd al Medjīd bin Mahmud	1255	1839
'Abd al 'Aziz bin Mahmud	1277	1861
Murad V bin 'Abd al Medjīd	1293	1876
'Abd al Hamid II bin Abd al Medjīd	1293	1876
Muhammad V bin	1327	1909

Turkish mints.

Adrana	Adrianople. The first European mint
Amid	The modern Diarbeker in Armenia
Aydsuluk	Now a village near the site of ancient Ephesus
Baghdad	The celebrated Baghdad, on the Tegris
Bosniah	Now belongs to Austria
Brusah	Broussa in Analolia the ancient capital
Dimesk	Damascus. The capital of Syria.
Erivan	In Russian Armenia.
Kaleb	Aleppo, the great mart in North Syria
Jazair (al Jazair)	Algiers. The capital of Algeria.
Kustantiniyah	Constantinople.
Mekka	Mecca in Arabia. Muhammads birthplace.
Nuwar Bardeh	Novi Bazar on the border of Servia
Roha	The modern Orfah, anc. Edessa in Mesopotamia
Serai	Bosna Serai The capital of Bosnia (now in Austria)
Tireh	Near Smyrna.
Tripoli	The capital city of Tripoli, North Africa.
Tunis	The capital city of Tunis, North Africa.
Van	The capital of Turkish Armenia.

Turkish Empire.

Turkey
Egypt
Soudan
Tunis
Algiers
Tripoli

Morocco.

Morocco
Fez
Rabat al Fath
Al suayrah (Mogador)
Tetuan
Mequinas

British West Africa

Nigeria

Turkey.

MURAD I 761 - 792 AH

1 — مراد بن اورخان — Murad bin Urkhan.
خلد الله ملكه — Khallad Allah mulkah
℞ السلطان — خلد الله ملكه — Al sultan - Khallad Allah mulkah — O.S 86

2 — Both sides. مراد بن — Murad bin
اورخان — Urkhan — O.S 87

3 — مراد خان - عز نصره — (Mura)d Khan, Ajz nasrah
℞ ٧٩٠ - (ع)ز نصره — Azz nasrah 790 — O.S. 88

BĀYAZĪD I 792 - 805 AH

4 — بايزيد - بن مراد — Bāyazīd bin Murad
℞ خلد ملكه ٧٩٢ — Khallad mulkah 792. — N. 19869

5 بايزيد-خان - Bāyazīd Khan ℞ Ornament. — O.S. 93

6 Bāyazīd bin Murad ℞ Khallad mulkah — H.W.

7 سلطان. بايزيد - Sultan Bāyazīd ℞ Ornament. O.S 92

7a do do ℞ Ornament. — H.W.

SULEIMAN CHELEBES 806 - 813 AH

8 امير سليمان بن بايزيد - Amir Suleiman bin Bāyazīd
℞ ٨٠٦ خلد ملكه - Khallad mulkah 806. — O.S. 97

9 Both sides, ٨١٢ خلد ملكه - Khallad mulkah 812 (reversed) — O.S 98

10 سلطان سليمان - Sultan Suleiman ℞ Ornament. O.S 99

MUHAMMAD I 805 - 824 A.H.

11 محمد - بن بايزيد — Muhammad bin Bayazid
℞ $\frac{١٢}{٨}$ خلد ملكه — Khallad mulkah 812 — O.S. 103

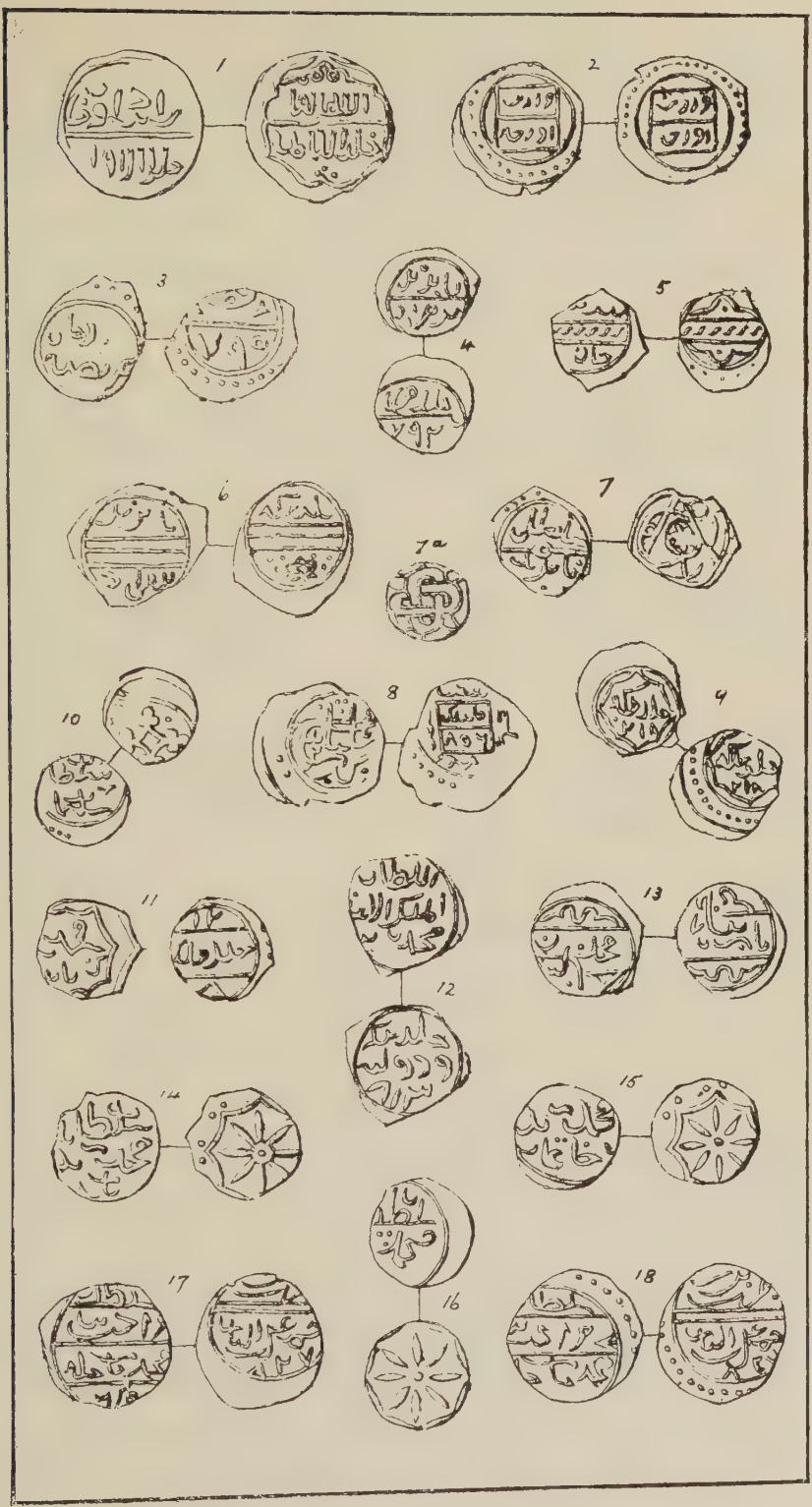
12 السلطان - الملك الاعظم - محمد بن (بايزيد)
Al sultan al malek al ajem - Muhammad bin (Bayazid)
خلد ملكه و دولته ٨١٢ - Khallad mulkah wa daulah 813 — O.S 104

13 Muhammad bin ℞ Bayazid (restruck) (compare 52). — O.S 105

14 سلطان محمد بن بايزيد - Sultan Muhammad bin Bayazid ℞ Ornamental octagon. — O.S. 106

15 محمد بن بايزيد خاقان - Muham.d bin Bayazid Khaghan O.S 107

16 Similar to 14 but incomplete ℞ as 14 & 15 — H.W.


1
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7a
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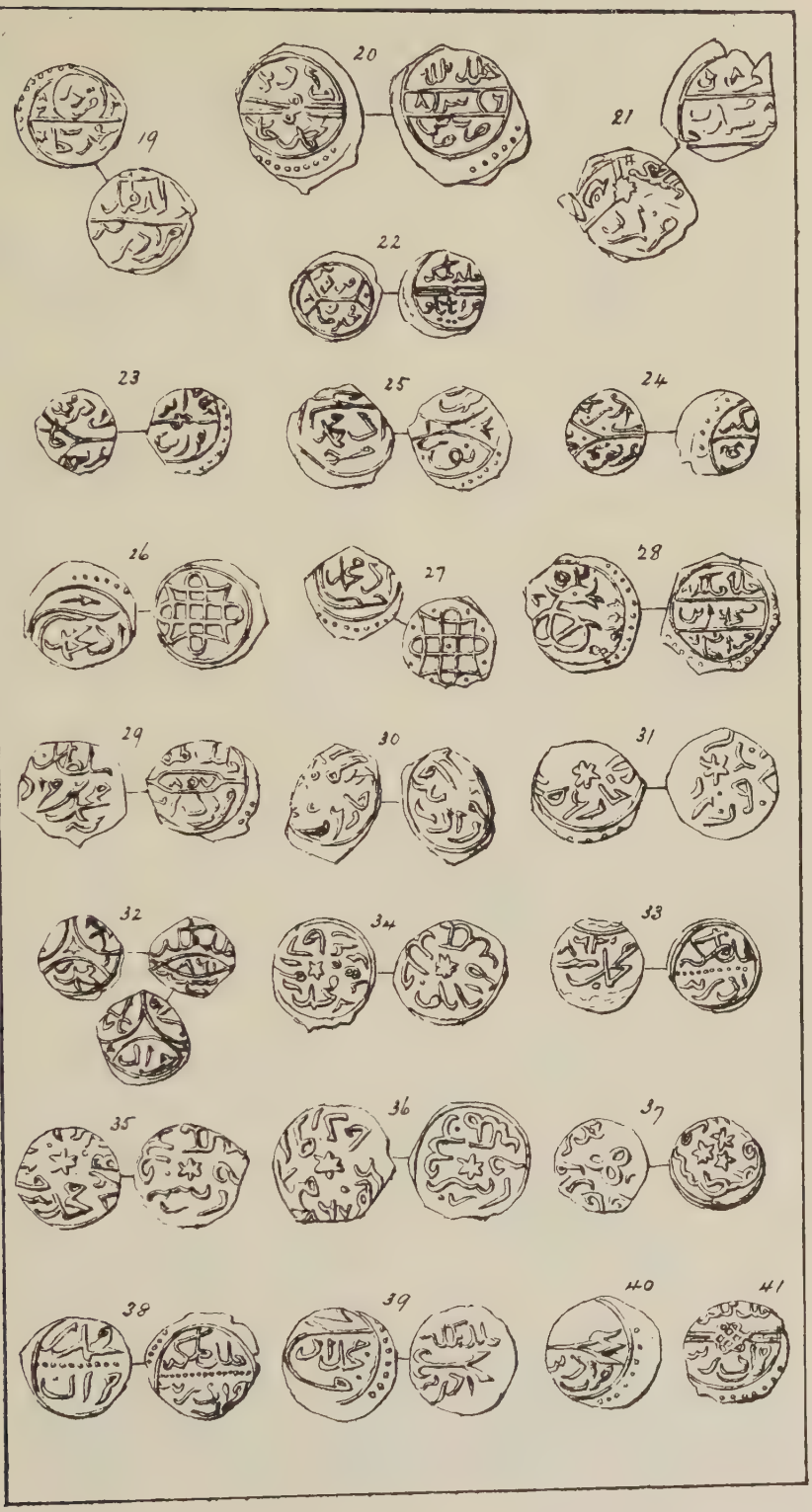
Turkey.

MURAD II 824 - 855 AH.

17	BRUSAH	سلطان مراد بن محمد خان خلد ملكه	
18		Sultan Murad bin Muhamd. Khan Khallad mulkah	
		℞ ضرب برسة عمر بن الياس ٨٢٧	
		Zarb Brusah 'Omar bin Ilyas 827	OS, 110
19	ADRANA	٨٣٢ مراد بن محمد خان . Murad b. Muh.d Khan 832	
		℞ ضرب ادرنه خلد ملكه . Khall.d mulkah zarb Adrana	OS, 117
20	BRUSAH	Murad bin Muhammad Khan	
		℞ Khallad mulkah 8) 3 (6 zarb Brusah	OS, 112
21	ADRANA	Similar reading ℞ zarb Adrana : Khallad :	H.W.
22	AYASULUK	8xx ℞ ضرب ايا ثلق خلد ملكه	
		Khallad mulkah - zarb Ayasuluk	OS, 115
23	BRUSAH	مراد بن محمد Murad bin Muhammad	
		خان Khan	
		غز نصره 'Azz nasrah	
		℞ ضرب برسه ٨٥٢ - zarb Brusah 852	OS, 114
24	do	As last. ℞ Khallad mulkah zarb Brusah	W.H.V.
25	NUWAR	Murad bin Muh.d Khan in form of Tughra	
		℞ ضرب نوار = zarb Nuwar	WHV
26	NO MINT	Similar ℞ Ornament.	OS, 119
27			H.W

MUHAMMAD II 855 - 886 AH.

28	AYASULUK	Coiled snake ٨٥٢ ايا ثلق Ayasuluk 852	
		℞ Khallad mulkah, Muh.d ibn, Murad Khan	DFH
29	ADRANA	Sultan Muhamd. bin Murad Khan	
		℞ Khallad mulkah - 857 - zarb Adrana	OS, 133
30	do	محمد بن مراد خان غز نصره . Muh.d bin Murad Khan 'azz nasrah	OS, 134
31		℞ ضرب ادرنه خلد ملكه - Khallad mulkah zarb Adrana	H.W.
32	BRUSAH	محمد بن مراد خان . Muhamd. bin Murad Khan	
		℞ ضرب برسه ٨٦١ خلد ملكه - Khallad mulkah 861 zarb Brasah	OS, 120
33	ADRANA	Muh.d bin (Murad) 863. ℞ Khallad mulkah, Adrana. N	19377
34	AYASULUK	٨٦٥ محمد بن مراد خان غز نصره . Muhamd. bin Murad Khan	
		'azz nasrah 865. ℞ Khallad mulkah Ayasuluk	OS, 135
35	BRUSAH	As last. but struck at Brusah ضرب برسه	OS. 122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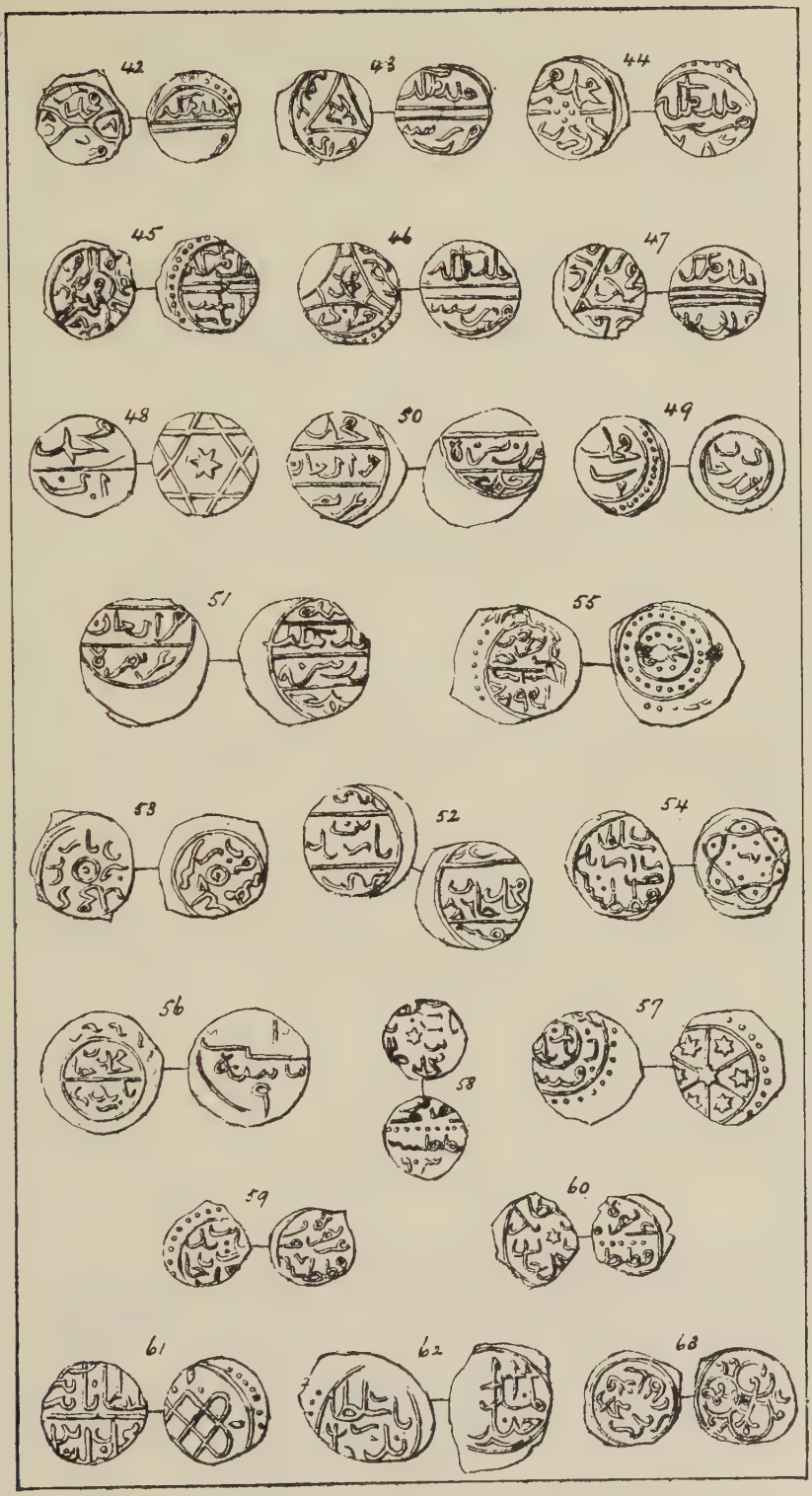
Turkey.

36	BRUSAH	Similar to 35 but dated ١٤٧ = 867	OS 123
37	CONSTANTINOPLE	Muh^d bin Murad Khan azz nasrah	
		Rx ضرب قسطنطنيه - Zarb Kustantiniyah	OS 141
38	ADRANA	Reading as 33 but undated	OS 135
39	do	do . . in form of Tughra	OS 136
40, 41	do	Varieties of last.	OS 137, 138
42	do	Muh^d bin Murad ١×٨ = 8×8 Rx. Similar to 33	OS 142
43	BRUSAH	Muh^d (centre) bin Murad azz nasrah Rx خلد ملكه	
		Khallad mulkah ضرب برسه - Zarb Brusah	BM.
44	NO MINT	Muh^d bin Murad. Rx Khallad mulkah ٧٨٤? 784	OS 143
45	BRUSAH?	Same reading as 43	WHV.
46	do	do	H.W
47	ADRANA	Similar but ends . ادرنه - Adrana	H.W.
48	NO MINT	محمد (مراد) - Muh^d Murad. Rx Solomons seal	H.W.
49	do	محمد بن - Muh^d bin, Rx مراد خان - Murad Khan.	OS 144
50, 51	TIRAH	Muham^d bin Murad Khan عز نصره Azz nasrah	
		Rx خلد ملكه ضرب تيره - Khallad mulkah zarb Tireh	OS 129

BĀYAZĪD II 886 - 918 A.H.

52	ADRANA?	بايزيد بن - Bayazid bin Rx ٨٨٦ محمد خان - Muham^d	
		Khan 886 - The B.M. cat. makes Adrana zarb !! comp. No 13.	OS 149
53	BRUSAH	Bāyazīd bin Muham^d Khan. Rx Khallad mulkah zarb	
		Brusah. خلد ملكه ضرب برسه	OS 153
54	CONSTANTINOPLE	سلطان بايزيد ضرب قسطنطنيه - Sultan Bayazid	
		zarb Kustantiniyah Rx Ornament	H.W
55	AMASIAH?	٨٨٩ (برسه) ضرب امسيه عز نصره - Azz nasrah zarb	
		Amasiah (or ? Brusah) 889. Rx Unknown object.	H.W
56	BRUSAH	Bāyazīd bin Muh^d Khan. Rx ٩×٩×٨ برسه ? Brusah ٩×٩.	OS 154
57	CONTANTINOPLE	Bāyazīd in centre, around zarb Kustantiniyah Rx Hasts	H. D.F.H
58	do	Sultan Bāyazīd bin Muh^d Khan. Rx Azz nasrah zarb	
		Kustantiniyah 903. عز نصره ضرب قسطنطنيه ٩٠٣	OS 147
59, 60	do	Reading as last but without date	H.W.
61	NO MINT	Sultan Bayazid bin Muh^d Khan Rx Ornament	H.W.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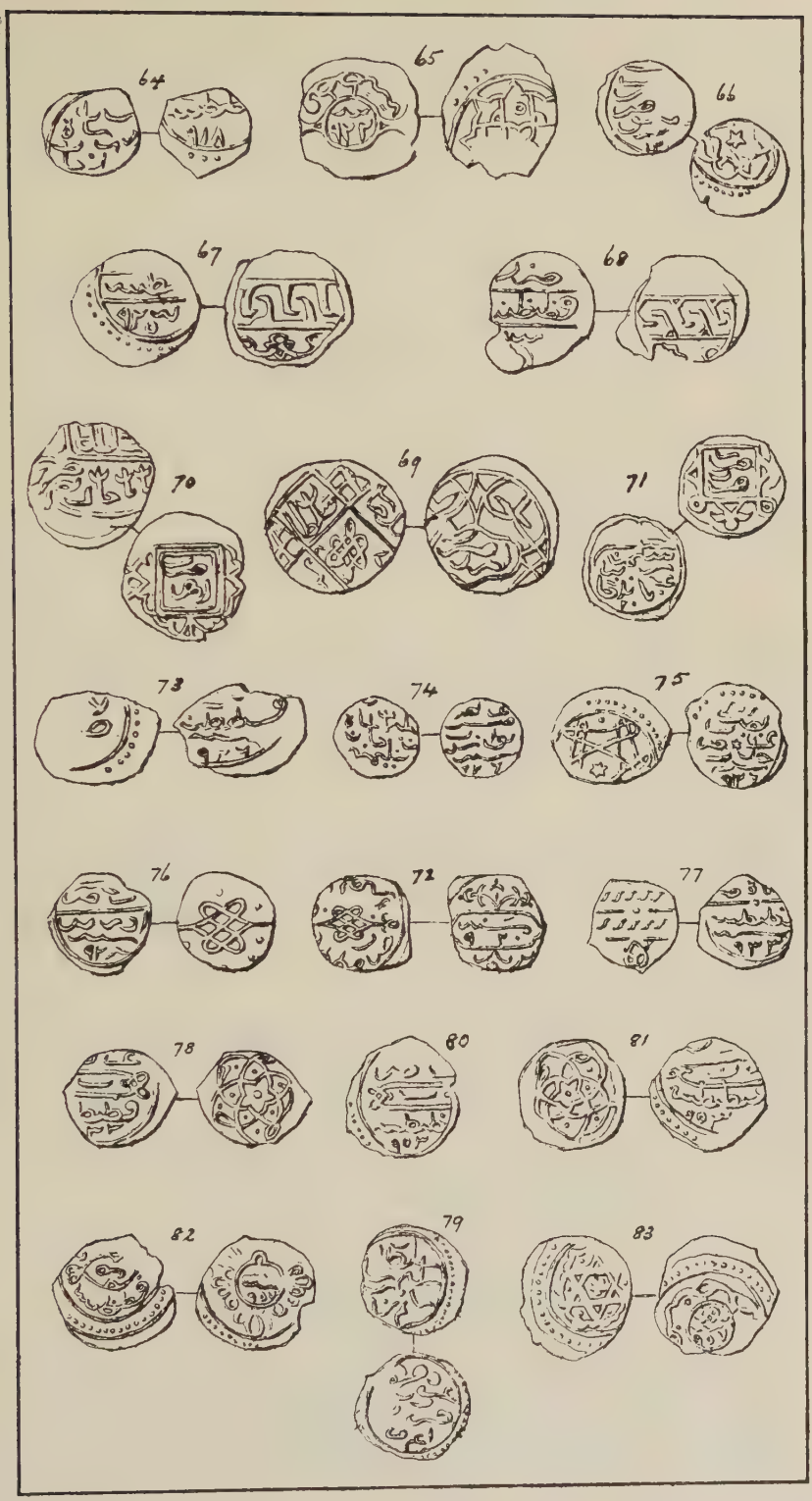
Turkey.

62	NO MINT	Sultan Bayazid Khan Rx Khallad mulkah	OS,155
63	do	same Rx Ornament	OS,156
		SELIM I 918 - 926 A.H.	
64	CONSTANTINOPLE	سليم شاه بن بايزيد خان = Selim Shah bin Bayazid Khan Rx Kustantiniyah 918	OS,163
65	do	Kustantiniyah 922 sanat - سنة - Rx Arabesque	OS,164
66	DAMASCUS	٩٢x عز نصره ضرب دمشق سنة = 'Azz nasrah zarb Dimesk sanat 92x Rx Ornament.	H.W.
67,68	CONSTANTINOPLE	Zarb Kustantiniyah sanat 925. Rx Ornament.	OS,171 H.W.
69	AMID	As 64 : ornament in centre. Rx Zarb Amid امید	WHV
70	RUHA	Sultan Selim bin Bayazid Khan 'azz nasrah Rx Within square ضرب رها - zarb Ruha	OS,168
71	do	Similar	OS,169
72	CONSTANTINOPLE	Zarb Kustantiniyah 'azz nasrah. Rx Sanat 920	DFH
		SULEIMAN I. '926 - 974 AH	
73	CONSTANTINOPLE	Zarb Kustantiniyah sanat 926. Rx Ornament :	OS,178
74	NUVA-BARDAH	سلطان سليمان شاه بن سليم خان = Sultan Suleiman Shah bin Selim Khan. Rx 'Azz nasrah zarb Nuva Bardah Sanat 926. - ٩٢٦ عز نصره ضرب نور بر د(ه) سنة	OS,193
75	ALEPPO	٩٢٦ عز نصره ضرب حلب سنة = 'Azz nasrah zarb Haleb sanat 926 Rx Arabesque.	DFH
76	ADRIANOPLE	'Azz nasrah zarb Adrana sanat 928 Rx Ornament.	DFH
77	CONSTANTINOPLE	do Kustantin[ie] . 933 Rx do	OS,179
78	do	do do do Rx do	WHV.
79	?	سلطان سليمان شاه بن سليم = Sultan Suleiman Shah bin Selim Rx ? ٩٤١ ? عز نصره ضرب = 'Azz nasrah zarb — 9?41	WHV.
80	CONSTANTINOPLE	Similar to No 78 but dated ٩٥٢ - 953	OS,180
81	do	Another variety of type same date	OS,180
82	do	do do , Rx ٩٥٧ سنة = sanat 957	H.W.
83	do	٩٥٧ سنة قسطنطنيه ضرب - zarb Kustantiniyah sanat 957 Rx Solomons seal	N. 19382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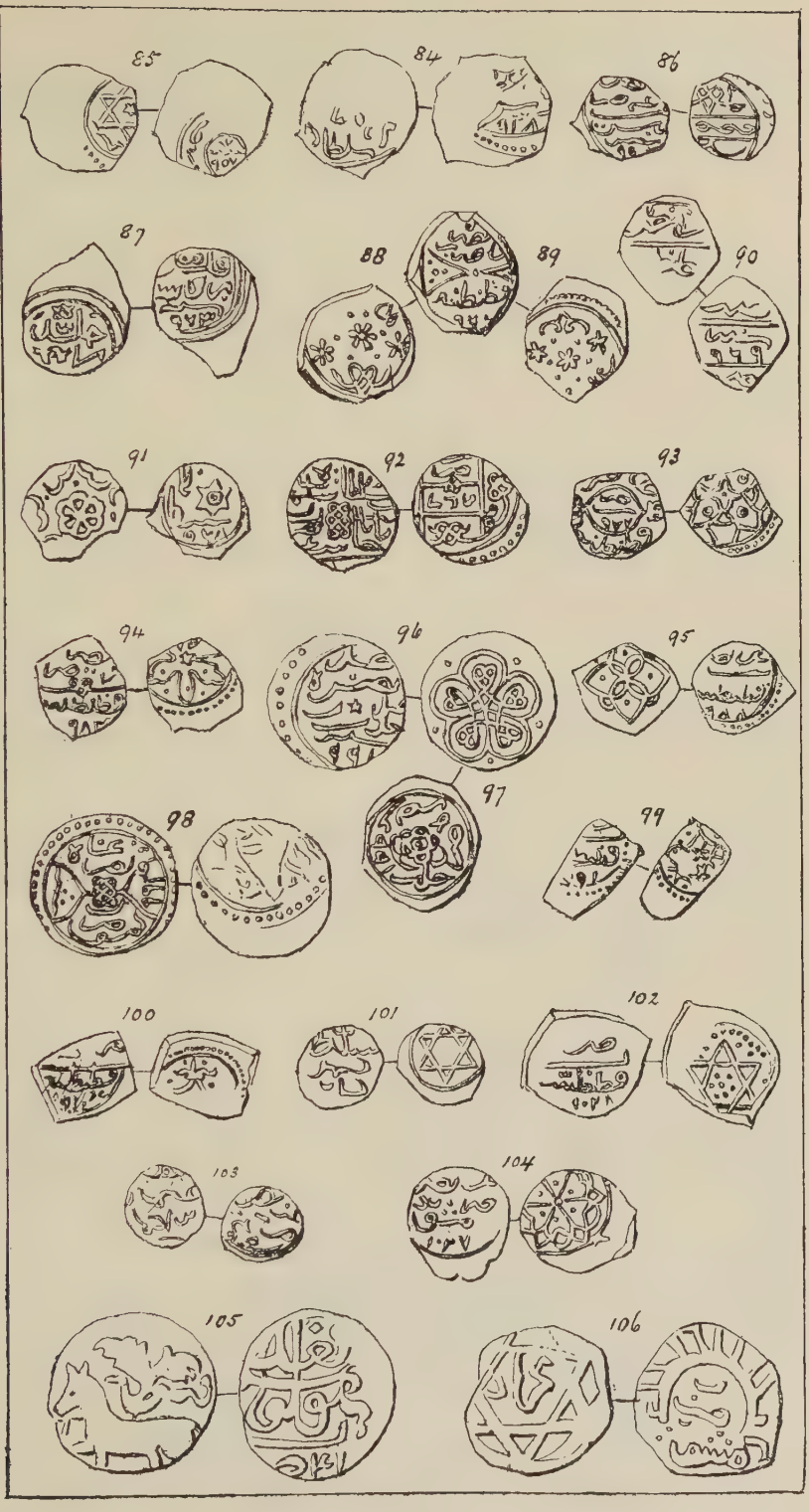
Turkey

84	CONSTANTINOPLE	..... سلطان - Sultan - ℞ Kustantiniyah sanat 938	OS. 226
85	do	Similar to 83 same date	
86	DAMASCUS	٩٥× عز نصرة ضرب دمشق سنة - 'Azz nasrah zarb Dimesk sanat 95×. ℞ Ornaments	H.W
87	BRUSAH	خلد الله ملكه - Khallad Allah mulkah ℞ ٩٦٣ فلوس برسه سنة - Falus Brusah sanat 963	OS. 194
88	CONSTANTINOPLE	٩٦٦ قسطنطنيه عز نصرة ضرب - 'Azz nasrah zarb Kustantiniyah 966. ℞ Stars & ornaments	OS. 184 H.W
89			
90	do	'Azz nasrah zarb Kustantiniyah ℞ zarb sanat 969	N. 19384
91	MINT ?	'Azz nasrah sanat 968. ℞ Ornaments ? from Sotel.	
		SELIM II. 974 - 982 AH	
92	MINT ?	Sultan Selim shah bin Suleiman Khan azz nasrah ℞ ضرب - zarb ?	OS. 233
93	CONSTANTINOPLE	'Azz nasrah Kustantiniyah zarb 977 ℞ Arabesque	WHW
		MURAD III 982 - 1003 AH.	
94	do	'Azz nasrah zarb Kustantiniyah 982 ℞ Arabesque	OS. 288
95	do	do do 988 ℞ do	DFH.
96	ALEPPO	'Azz nasrah zarb Haleb (حلب) sanat 991. ℞ Arabesque	OS. 246
97	do	Another variety same reading, date & reverse	H.W
98	DAMASCUS	'Azz nasrah zarb Dimesk sanat 994 ℞ ?	B.M.
99	CONSTANTINOPLE	zarb Kustantiniyah '991 ℞ Arabesque	H.W
100	do	do '991 ℞ do	DFH
		MUHAMMAD III 1003 - 12 AH. No copper coins known.	
		AHMAD I 1012 - 1026 AH	
101	NO MINT	See No 1 Tripoli - Sultan Ahmad Khan ℞ Sol^mon's seal	
		MUSTAFA I 1026-7 & 1031 - 32 AH.	
102	CONSTANTINOPLE	zarb Kustantiniyah 1028 ? ℞ Solomon's seal	H.W.
		OTHMAN II 1027 - 1031 AH.	
103	NO MINT	سلطان عثمان بن احمد - Sultan Othman bin Ahmad ℞ ... عز نصرة ضرب - 'Azz nasrah zarb ...	OS. 315
104	DAMASCUS	'Azz nasrah zarb Dimesk^k 1027 ℞ Arabesque	OS. 310
		MURAD IV (time of) 1032 - 1049	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Turkey.

105	BAGHDAD.	Under Persia. Bird flying over horses' back	
		Rx فلوس بغداد سنة ضرب ؟41 . Fulus Baghdad sanat zarb ?(10)41	N° 20837
106	DAMASCUS	؟ مراد . Murad . Rx . zarb Dimeshk .	N° 20967
		COINS without date or rulers name together with those of doubtful reading. (The older types first.)	
107-8-9		These coins have apparently some connection with those of Murad I, possibly, local attempts - Unread	B.M. H.W.
110	ADRANA	ضرب ادرنه . zarb Adrana . Rx ? Turkish standards ?	H.W.
		The devices above may read محمد مراد	
111	TIREH	'Azz nasrah zarb Tireh (تير) Rx. Ornament.	H.W.
112	do	do do Rx ?	H.W.
113	do ?	As last leaving out 'Azz nasrah. ؟ ضرب باتير	H.W.
114	NUWAR ?	؟ خلد ملكه نوبر دة : Khalld mulkah Nuwar ?	W.V.
115	TIREH ?	ضرب تير = zarb Tireh Rx. Ornament.	W.V.
116	RUHA	ضرب رها . zarb Ruha Rx Solomons seal	D.F.H
117	?	ضرب — = zarb — Rx Ornament.	H.W.
118	HALEB ?	Murad bin Muh^D. Rx ضرب حلب . zarb Haleb. Sorel.	
119	do ?	Similar to a coin of Othman II O.S 309 if so would be	
		Centre عثمان . Othman, Around, Sultan bin Ahmad Khan 'azz nasrah Rx عز نصره ضرب حلب فى سنة ١٠٢٩	
		'Azz nasrah zarb Haleb fi sanat 1029	W.H.V.
120	do	'Azz nasrah zarb Haleb sanat ?922 Rx Ornament	W.H.V.
121	—	A double-struck coin much like No 57	W.H.V.
122	—	Coin of doubtful mint & date	H.W.
123	—	Another one, perhaps period of Selim II	H.W.
124	—	do compare reverse with 7a	W.H.V.
125	ERIVAN	(Capital of ARMENIA, now belonging to Russia)	
		Struck between 961 & 1024 i.e during Turkish occupat^n	
		'Azz nasrah zarb Erivan ايروان = Rx Flowers ?	H.W.
125	—	Coin of doubtful mint & date. Ob. خلد ملكه . Khallad mulkah Rx Sunface(?) in centre of ornament.	H.W.V.

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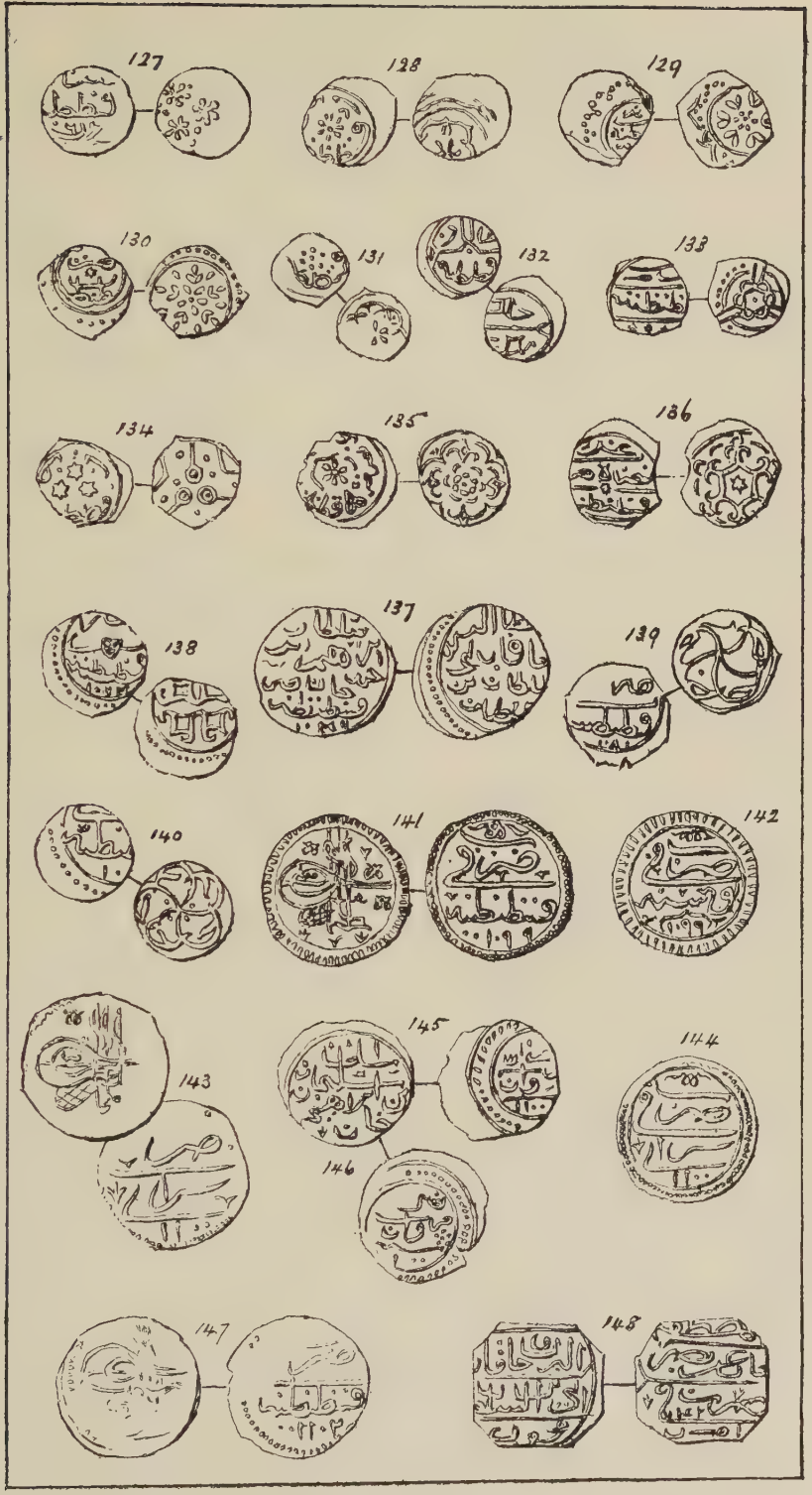
127	CONSTANTINOPLE	(1)٠٤١ قسطنطنيه ضرب عز نصره = 'Azz nasrah Kustantiniyah	
		°(1)061 Rx Stars	H.W
128	do	Zarb Kustantiniyah Rx Ornament	H.W
129	do	" " sanat ? Rx "	H.W
130	do	" " Rx "	WHY
131	do	" " only Rx "	H.W
132	do	Zarb Kustantiniyah Rx خلد ملكه = Khalla mulkah	H.W
133	do	" " Rx Ornament	H.W
134	do	" " Rx "	DFH
135	do	'Azz nasrah Zarb Kustantiniyah sanat Rx "	H.W
136	do	" " " " Rx Ornament	DFH
		IBRAHIM 1049 - 1058 AH	
137	do	سلطان ابراهيم ابن احمد خان ضرب قسطنطنيه ١٠٤٩	
		Sultan Ibrahim ibn Ahmad Khan zarb Kustantiniyah 1049	
		Rx سلطان البرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان بن السلطان	
		Sultan of the two continents Khakan of the sea, Sultan son of Sultan	OS 354
138	do	Zarb Kustantiniyah 1054 Rx Ornaments	OS 353
		? MUHAMMAD IV. 1058 - 1099 AH	
139	do	Zarb Kustantiniyah 1081 ? Rx Ornaments	H.W.
140	do	" " 10XX Rx "	WHY
		SULEIMAN II. 1099 - 1102 AH	
141	do	Tughra Rx Zarb fi Kustantiniyah 1099 "	N. 19389
142	BOSNIA	" Rx " " Bosniah بوسنيه 1099	Zambaur
143	SERAI	" Rx " " Serai sanat 1100	N. 19390
144	do	Variety of 143.	N. 19391
145	VAN	سلطان سليمان بن ابراهيم خان . Sultan Sulaiman	OS 402
146		bin Ibrahim Khan. Rx ١١٠٠ نصرالله ضرب وان سنة	H.W.
		Nasr Allah ? zarb Van sanat 1100	
		AHMAD II 1102 - 1106 A.H.	
147	CONSTANTINOPLE	Tughra Rx. Zarb fi Kustantiniyah 1102	OS 410
		MAHMUD I. 1143 - 1168 AH.	
148	AMID	(السلطان) البرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان محمود بن	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Turkey.

		Sultan of the two continents Khakan of the Sea, Sultani Mahmud bin	
		مصطفی خان عز نصره ضرب فی ۱۱۴۶ امد	
		Mustafa Khan, izz nasrah zarb fi 114(2)6 - Amid	OS 540
		MUSTAFA III 1171 - 1187 AH.	
149	ALEPPO	Tughra Rx zarb fi Halab (حلب) 1171	N.20964
150	BAGHDAD	" Rx " " Baghdad بغداد	OS 636
		MAHMUD II 1223 - 1255 AH	
151	CONSTANTINOPLE	Sultan Mahmud Rx zarb fi Kustantiniyah ?47	DFH
152	MEKKA	Bird - zarb Mekka (مکه) Rx A fish 1223	OS 976
153	BAGHDAD	(24 Under Persia) Lion to left Rx ۲۲ ضرب فی بغداد	
		zarb fi Baghdad x23?	DFH
154	do	SA'EED PASHA - Governor under Mahmud	
		سعید پاشا - Saeed Pasha Rx zarb fi Baghdad 1231	DFH
155	do	? Monogram of Saeeds name Rx as above	OS 970
156	do	Tughra Rx zarb fi Baghdad 1238.	OS 972
157	do	Crescent + star Rx 25 above zarb fi Baghdad 1223	N.20965
		(The 25 represents the regnal year of Mahmud)	
158	do	Crescent + star in centre of Solomons seal	
		Rx zarb fi Baghdad 2x over	WHV
159	do	Solomons seal Rx zarb fi Baghdad 1248	DFH
160	do	Tughra Rx zarb fi Baghdad 1223 26 over	OS 975
161	VAN	do Rx zarb fi Van 1231	OS 968
		ABDUL MEDJID 1255 - 1277 A.H.	
162	BAGHDAD	Tughra Rx zarb fi Baghdad 1255	OS 1105

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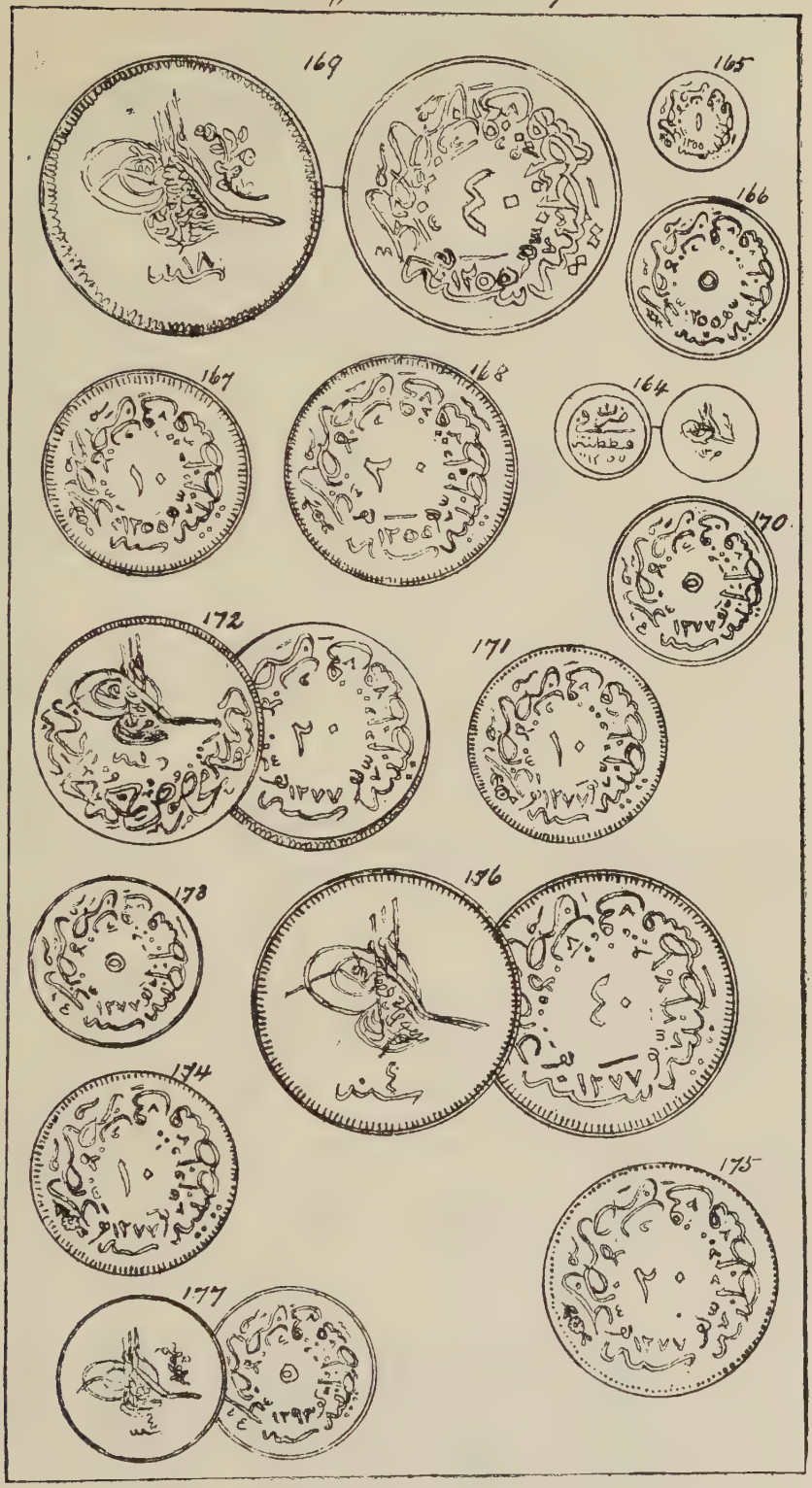
Turkey.

		All on this page struck at CONSTANTINOPLE.
		ABDUL MEDJID continued.
164	1 Para	Tughra with 13 sanat below = 13th year of reign. Rx zarb fi Kustantiniyah 1255. In ب 1 for value.
165	1 "	Tughra with sanat 18 like no 169 Rx 1 in centre (value) around, عز نصره ضرب في قسطنطنيه سنة ١٢٥٥ = 'Azz nasrah zarb fi Kustantiniyah sanat 1255
166	5 "	As last but 0 for 5 in centre of reverse (shewn)
167	10 "	do ١٠ = 10 do "
168	20 "	do ٢٠ = 20 do "
169	40 "	do ٤٠ = 40 do "
		ABDUL AZIZ 1277 - 1293 AH.
170	5 "	Tughra, below, ١ در سنة ١ سكهٔ نحاسيه مخصوص در سعاديه Dar sa'adiyat makhus sikka nahasiyah dar sanat one "It is a copper coin belonging to the Sublime Porte, year one" see no 172. Rx Exactly as 166 excepting date 1277
171	10 "	As last but ١٠ for 10 (paras)
172	20 "	do ٢٠ = 20 "
173	5 "	Tughra with sanat 4 like 176. Rx 5 in centre and inscription as before (see no 166) but date 1277
174	10 "	As last but ١٠ for 10 (paras)
175	20 "	do ٢٠ = 20 "
176	40 "	do ٤٠ = 40 "
		ABDUL HAMID. 1293 -
177	5 "	Tughra with rosebranch and sanat 4 (year of reign) Rx as before 5 in centre, and 'Azz nasrah zarb fi Kustantiniyah sanat 1293 (different date) عز نصره ضرب في قسطنطنيه سنة ١٢٩٣
		Note - The reverses on all the coins from 165 to 177 are alike excepting date and value.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Egypt.

SULEIMAN I AH 926 - 974

1 Arabesque. ضرب مصر • Jarb Misr • Struck at Misr (Cairo)
℞ Ornament. في سنة ٩٢ • Fi sanat 92x year 92x N 209

2 عز نصره ضرب في مصر سنة ٩٢ • 'Azz nasrah jarb fi Misr sanat 92x - May his victory be glorious Struck at Misr (Cairo) year 92x ℞ Lotus ? N 20971

3 as No 2 but dated ٩٥٧ • 957 ℞ Lotus bloom ? N. 20974

4 عز نصره ضرب في محروسة مصر • 'Azz nasrah jarb fi mahrusat Misr • May his victory be glorious, struck in the metropolis of Misr ℞ Arabesque N. 20976

5 as No 4 but dated ٩٣٤ • 934 ℞ Arabesque N. 20977

6 similar • ٩٣x ℞ • N 20978

7 • without date ℞ • do

8 Parts of above dated ٩٧x • 97- ℞ • N. 20979

9 عز نصره مصر ٩٢٨ = Azz nasrah Misr 928
℞ Arabesque Bm 208

SELIM II A.H. 974 - 982

10 عز نصره ℞ سنة ٩٧٤ ضرب بمصر
Jarb Misr Year 974 Bm 232

MUHAMMAD III AH 1003 - 1012

11 محروسة مصر سنة ١٠٠٣ = Mahrusat Misr sanat 1003
℞ Arabesque N. 20980

AHMAD I AH 1012 - 1026

12 Arabesque ℞

13 Arabesque ℞ Misr mahrusat sanat 1012 N. 20981

14 " ℞ similar undated N. 20982

15 " ℞ do do N. 20983

AHMAD III AH 1115 - 1143

16 Tagrah ℞ ١١١x ضرب في مصر • Jarb fi Misr 111x N 20984

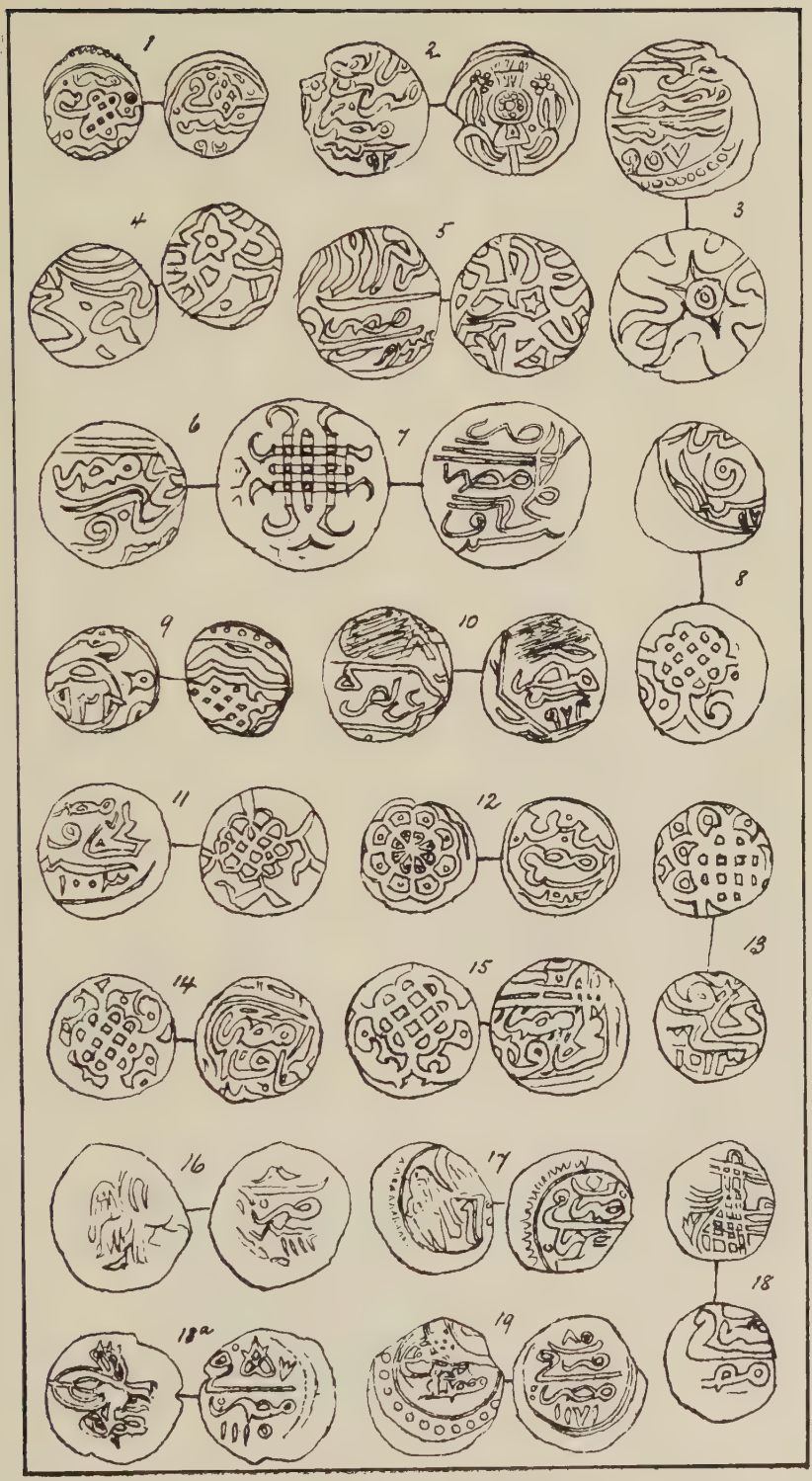
17 " ℞ do do undated N. 20985

18 " ℞ do do " N. 20986

18a " ℞ ١١١٥ في مصر = Fi Misr 1115 Bm 494

MUSTAFA III AH. 1171 - 1181

19 Tugrah ℞ ١١٧١ ضرب في مصر • Jarb fi Misr 1171 Bm. 643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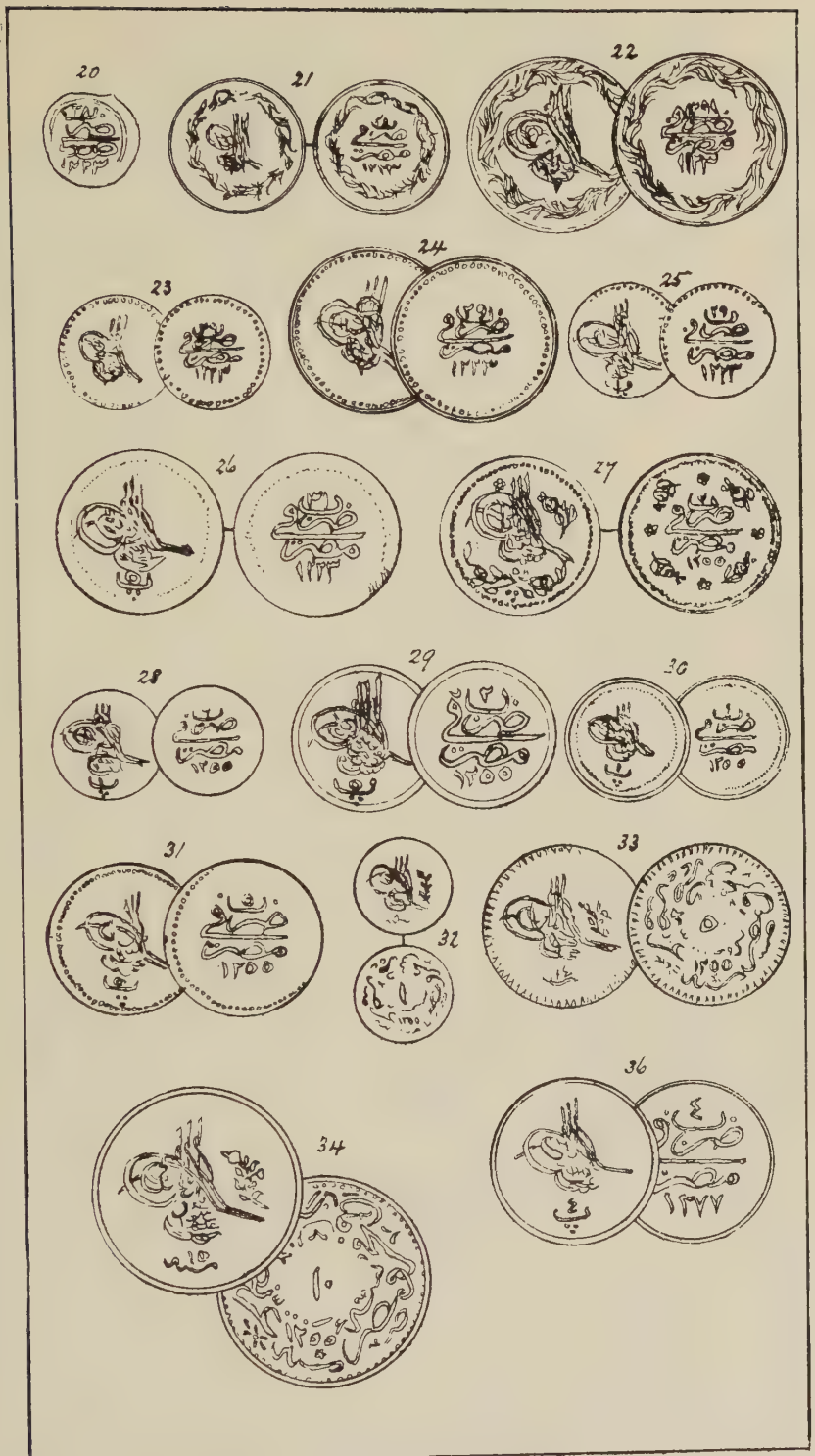
Egypt

		MAHMUD II AH 1223 - 1255
20	1 Para?	١٢٢٣ مصر ضرب ٢٨ = 28 Zarb fi Misr 1223 N 20990 Struck at Misr 1223, 28th year of reign Rx blank
21	1 Para	Tugrah in wreath. Rx same as no 20 in wreath DFH
22	5 "	" " Rx " " " 29th year
23	1 "	Tugrah Rx as last but dotted borders " Bm 997
24	5 "	" Rx do do " DFH
25	1 "	Tugrah ١ one p(ara) Rx as no 23 " DFH
26	5 "	" ٥ five p(aras) Rx as last but 31st year N. 20994
		ABDUL MEDJID AD. 1255 - 1277.
27	5 Para	Tugrah with rosebranch to right and rosebranches under Rx ١٢٥٥ مصر ضرب ٢ four roses (Year) 2 Zarb fi Misr 1255
28	1 Para	Tugrah ١ one p(ara) Rx ٦ - ١١٥٥ مصر ضرب DFH Year 6. Zarb fi Misr 1255
29	5 "	Tugrah ٥ five p(aras) Rx Year 2 Zarb fi Misr 1253 N 21000
30	1 "	as no 28 with dotted border, regnal year ٤ (4) DFH
31	5 "	as no 29 " " " " ٥ (5) DFH
32	1 "	Tugrah with rosebranch to right ٨ سنة Sanah 8 DFH (8th year of reign) Rx in centre ١ one (para) around ١٢٥٥ مصر سنة مكروسة ضرب فى نصره عز 'Azz nasrah Zarb fi mahrusat Misr sanat 1255 May his victory be glorious, struck in the metropolis of Misr year 1255 - The regnal year must be added to this to get the date of striking 1255+8=1263AH DFH
33	5 Paras	as no 32 but regnal year ١٤ Rx as last. but with ٥ (5) in centre
34	10 "	as no 32 but regnal year 15 Rx in centre ١٠=10 around as no 32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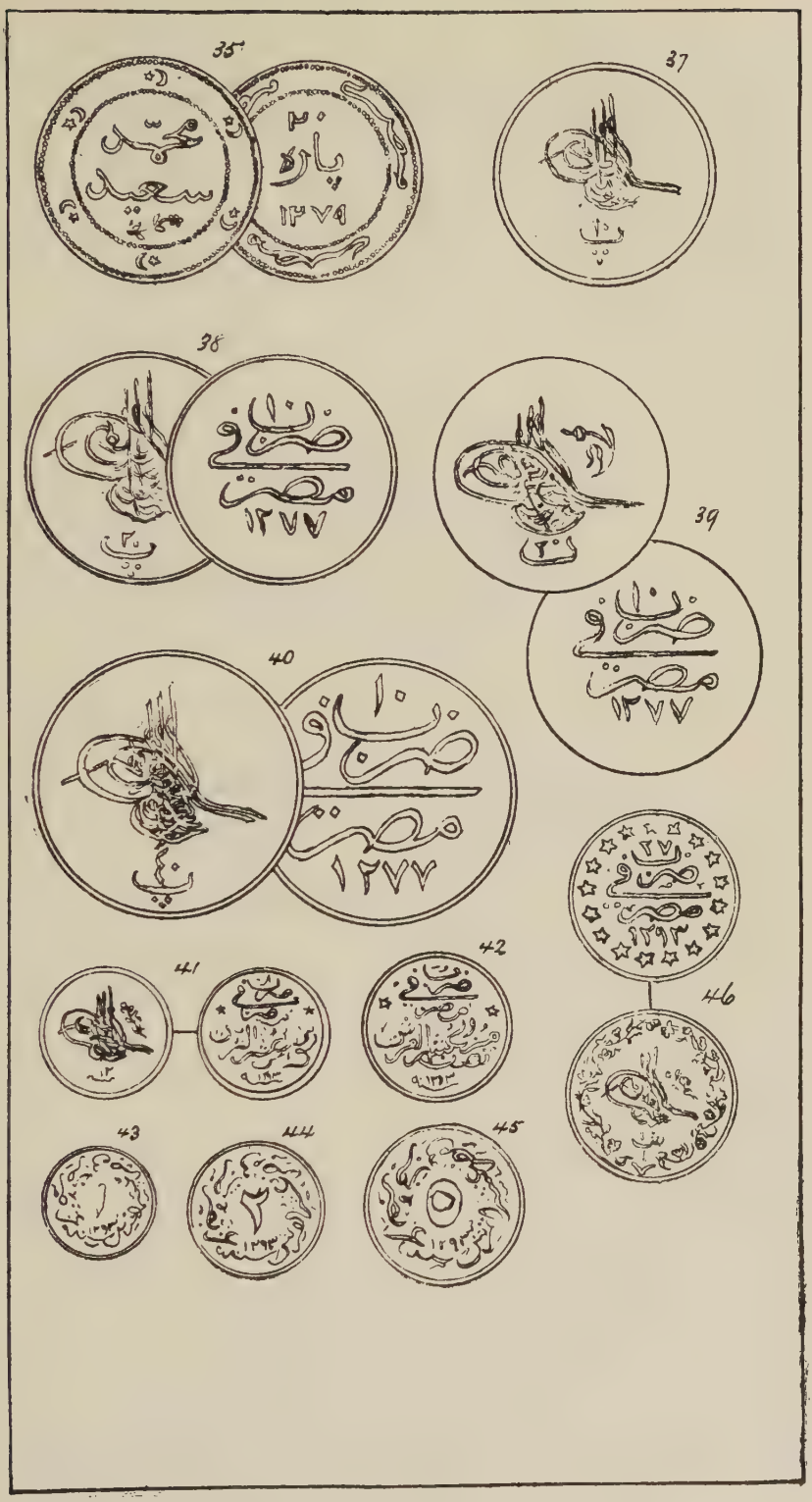
Egypt.

		ABDUL AZIZ AH 1277 - 1293	
35	20 Paras	Pattern not adopted of Muhammad Saeed محمد سعيد Muhammad Saeed Rx ١٢٧٩ - ٢٠ - يا ٨ - 20 Parah 1279. around مصر - Misr in three equal spaces	DFH
36	4 "	Tugrah ٤ 4 (Paras) Rx ١٢٧٧ ٤ ضرب في مصر Sanat 4 Zarb fi Misr 1277 Struck in year 4 at Misr 1277 i.e AH 1281	
37	10 "	Tugrah ١٠ 10 (Paras) Rx as 36	
38	20 "	" ٢٠ 20 (Paras) Rx as 36 but regnal year 10	
39	20 "	variety of last with lily to right of Tugrah	
40	40 "	Tugrah ٤٠ 40 (Paras) Rx as 38	
		ABDUL HAMID II AH 1293	
41	¼ Usher	Tugrah with rosebranch to right ١٢ سنة sanat 12 Rx ضرب في مصر ربع من عشر القرش سنة ١٢٩٣ - Zarb fi Misr raba min usher el Karsh = year 1293 Struck at Misr - Quarter of one tenth of a Karsh or piastre.	
42	½ "	Ob as last Rx ضرب في مصر نصف من عشر القرش سنة ١٢٩٣ Zarb fi Misr nisf min usher el Karsh year 1293 Struck at Misr Half of one tenth of a Karsh	
Nickel 43	1 "	Ob as last Rx ضرب في مصر عشر القرش سنة ١٢٩٣ عشرة Zarb fi Misr, usher el Karsh, sanat 1293 - in centre 1	
" 44	2 "	Ob as last Rx same inscription but ٢ = 2 in centre ayn rasrah	
" 45	5 "	do Rx " " " ٥ = 5 "	
" 46	1 Karsh or Piastre	Tugrah with rosebranch to right عشر - 1 (X) arish Rx ضرب في مصر ١٢٩٣ ٢٧ Zarb fi Misr 1293. regnal year 27.	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محمد سعيد
پارہ ۴۰
۱۲۷۹
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ضرب مصر
۱۲۷۷
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ضرب مصر
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ضرب مصر
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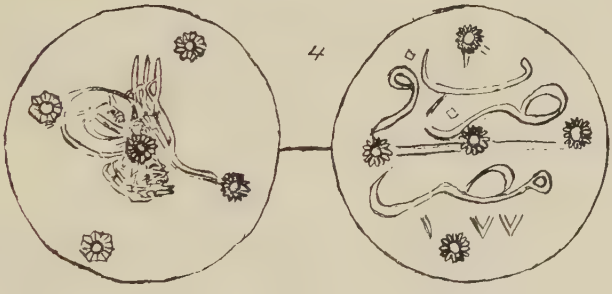
Soudan. (Upper Egypt.)

Muhammad Ahmad (afterwards called the Mahdi) raised a revolt in the Soudan against Turkish rule in 1881 striking gold and silver coins with the date 1302 AH after the fall of Khartum dying the same year. His successor was the Khalifa Abdulla who commenced a baser coinage gradually getting worse and worse until they consisted of pure copper only. The small sized piece is billon or plated copper, but the larger pieces are without a trace of alloy or plating.

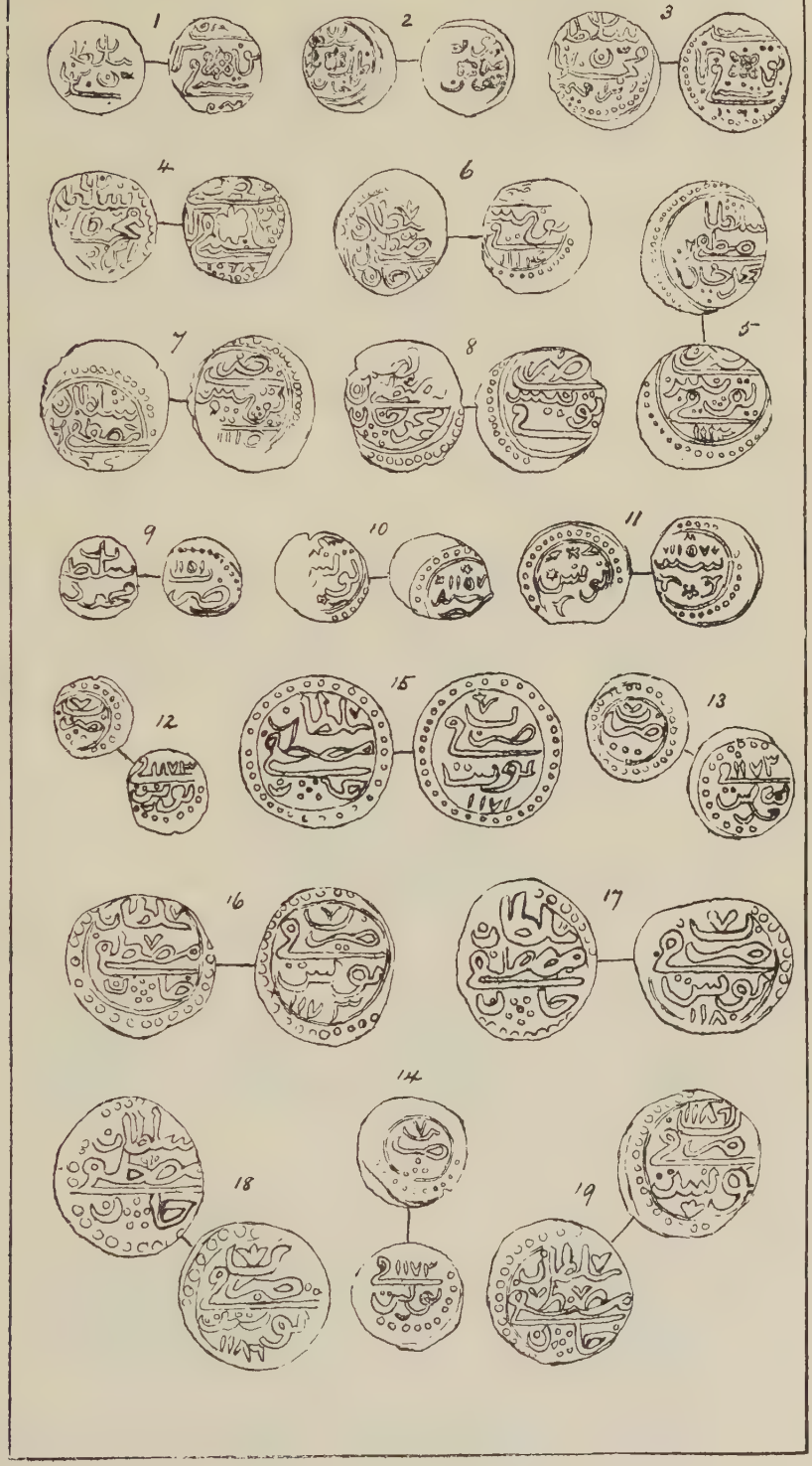
KHALIFA ABDULLA 1302 – 1315 AH

1	2 Piastres.	Tughra مقبول نمرة ٢ · Makbul (accepted) 2 Grusch or piastres ℞ عز نصره ضرب في ام درمان ١٣١٢ = Azz nasrah zarb fi Omdurman 1312 = May his victory be glorious, struck at Omdurman 1312. DFH
2	20 "	Tughra مقبول نمرة · Makbul (accepted) 20 grush or piastres ℞ ١٢ = ضرب في ام درمان ١٣١٢ 12 zarb fi Omdurman 1312. Year 12 (of reign) struck in Omdurman 1312. DFH
3	20 "	Variety with same reading ℞ ٨ = ضرب في ام درمان ١٣١٥ 8 zarb fi Omdurman 1315 Year 8 (?) struck in Omdurman 1315. DFH
4	20 "	40 paras of Egypt. 1288 C/m with five stars in the form of a cross on each side. Said to have been so C/m to pass current as 20 piastres in Omdurman DFH



Tunis

		SULEIMAN I AH 926 - 974	
1		سلطان سليمان بن = Sultan Suleiman ℞ Ornament ضرب تونس Zarb fi Tunis sanat xxv in centre سنة xxv سنة xxv ضرب في تونس Struck at Tunis year xx8	B M 217
		MURAD IV AH 1032 - 1049	
2		سلطان مراد بن احمد خان = Sultan Murad bin Ahmad Khan ℞ عز نصره ضرب تونس = 'Azz nasrah zarb Tunis = May his victory be glorious, struck at Tunis	BM 3444
		MUHAMMAD IV AH 1058 - 1099	
3	3 Burben	سلطان محمد بن ابراهيم = Sultan Muhamd bin Ibrahim Crescent + star in centre ℞ as No 1 but dated ١٠٦٠ 1060	Bm 889
4	3 Burben	similar but dated ١٠٦٨ 1068	N 21023
		MUSTAFA II AH 1106 - 1115	
5	3 Burben	سلطان مصطفى بن محمد خان = Sultan Mustafa bin Muhamd Khan ℞ ١١١٢ ضرب في تونس = Zarb fi Tunis 1112	Bm 434
6	"	similar but dated ١١١٣ = 1114	N 21024
7	"	" " " ١١٢٥ = 1115	N 21025
8	"	" " undated	N 21027
		MAHMUD I AH 1143 - 1168	
9	1 Burben	سلطان محمود = Sultan Mahmud ℞ ضرب ١١٥١ = Zarb 1151	N. Mint Bm. 388
10	2 "	تونس = Tunis ℞ سنة ١١٥٧ = Sanat 1157	Bm 567
11	2 "	similar but larger	F. 5327
		MUSTAFA III AH 1171 - 1187	
12	1 Burben	ضرب Zarb ℞ ١١٧٣ في تونس = Fi Tunis 1173	N. 21049
13	2 Burben	similar but larger	N. 21048
14	2 "	another from Brit Museum.	Bm 673
15	Burbe	سلطان مصطفى خان = Sultan Mustafa Khan ℞ ١١٧١ ضرب في تونس = Zarb fi Tunis 1171	N 21028
16	"	similar but dated ١١٧٣ = 1173	N 21034
17	"	" " " ١١٨٠ = 1180	N. 21043
18	"	" " " ١١٨٦ = 1186	N. 21044
19	"	" " date ١١٨٦ over Zarb	N 21045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Tunis

		MUSTAFA III cont^{d}	
20	Burbe (2 types)	Sultan Mustafa Khan as No 15	BM 665
	"	℞ Zarb fi Tunis ١١٨٧ = 1186	
21		as last	DFH
		℞ as last but dated ١١٨٨ = 1188 (posthumous date)	
		ABDUL HAMID AH 1187 - 1203	
22	2 Burbine	ضرب ℞ ١١٩٠ في تونس = Fi Tunis 1195	F 5348
23	Burbe	سلطان عبد الحميد خان Sultan Abd ul Hamid Khan	
		℞ ١١٨٨ ضرب في تونس = Zarb fi Tunis 1188 (see No 21)	N 21052
24		similar but dated 1197 = 1196	N 21055
		MAHMUD II A.H. 1223 - 1255	
25	1 Kharub	سلطان محمود خان السلطان عز نصره - Sultan Mahmud Khan el Sultan azz nasrah	
		℞ ١٢٥٥ ضرب في تونس - Zarb fi Tunis 1255	F 5392
26	2 "	سلطان البرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان محمود خان عز نصره Sultan al barein wa khakan al bahrein al Sultan Mahmud Khan, azz nasrah = Sultan of the two continents, Khakan of the two seas: Sultan Mahmud Khan, may his victory be glorious ℞ as No 25	F 5390
27	4 "	as last - (25 26 & 27 are patterns not adopted)	F 5389
		ABDUL MEDJID AH 1255 - 1277	
28	Burbe	السلطان عبد المجيد خان - Al sultan Abdul Medjid Khan	
		℞ ١٢٦٥ ضرب في تونس - Zarb fi Tunis 1265	DFH
29	½ Kharub	as last but dated ١٢٦٤ = 1264	
30	1 "	as " " " ١٢٦٩ = 1269	
31	1 "	as last with countermark	mc.

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Tunis

		ABDUL-MEDJID contd (with Muhammad Beyi's name)
32	3 Burbeen = ½ Kharub	In centre ٣ - 3, around السلطان الغازي عبد المجيد خان Al sultan ghazi Abd el Medjid Khan Rx محمد مدة بتونس ١٢٧٢ = Muham[d] madat[h] Tunis 1272
33	6 Burbeen	In centre ٦ - 6 Around as no 32 Rx as no 32
34	2 Kharubs = 13 Burbeen	In centre ٢ - two Around as no 32 Rx as no 32 but dated ١٢٧٥ - 1275
35	13 Burbeen = 2 Kharubs	In centre ١٣ - 13 Around as no 32 Rx as no 32 but dated ١٢٧٤ - 1274 countermarked with ٢ - 2 for 2 Kharubs N. 21075.
		ABDUL AZIZ AH 1277 - 1293
36	¼ Kharub	السلطان عبد العزيز خان = Al sultan Abd el Aziz Khan see Ob of no 41 Rx al top ربع - ١٢٨١ مدة محمد الصادق بتونس Madat Muham[d] es Sadik bi Tunis 1281. top Raba - ¼
37	½	As no 36 - Rx as no 36 except al top value نصف - Nasf (½)
38	1	" " Rx " " " ١ - One
39	2	" " Rx " " " ٢ - Two
40	4	" " Rx " " " ٤ - Four
41	8	" " Rx " " " ٨ - Eight
42	2	" " Rx except date ١٢٨٣ - 1284 and value unmentioned DFH
43	½ Kharub	In centre ٢ - 2, around السلطان عبد العزيز خان Al sultan Abd el Aziz Khan Rx محمد مدة الصادق بتونس ١٢٨٩ Muhammad madat es Sadik bi Tunis 1289. F.5453

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Tunis

44	1 Kharub	As No 43 but larger and ١ instead of ١
45	2 .	do do ٢ do
	UNDER	FRENCH PROTECTION
46	1 Centime	علي مدة باي تونس ١ صنتم سنة ١٣٠٨
		Ali madat Bey Tunis 1 centime sanat 1308
		Rx TUNISIE 1 CENTIME 1891 . A (Paris) Similar to No 48
47	2 .	same as last but larger and ٢ instead of ١
48	5 .	. . 46 . . ٥ . ١
49	10 .	. . . . . ١٠ . ١
		MUHAMMAD AL HADI BEY
50	5 Centimes	محد الهادى مدة باي تونس ٥ صنتم سنة ١٣٢٢
		Muhammad al Hādī madat Bey Tunis
		٥ (5) centime sanat 1322
		Rx TUNISIE 5 CENTIMES 1904 A (Paris)
51	10 .	As No 50 but larger and ١٠ instead of ٥
		Rx do do 10 . 5

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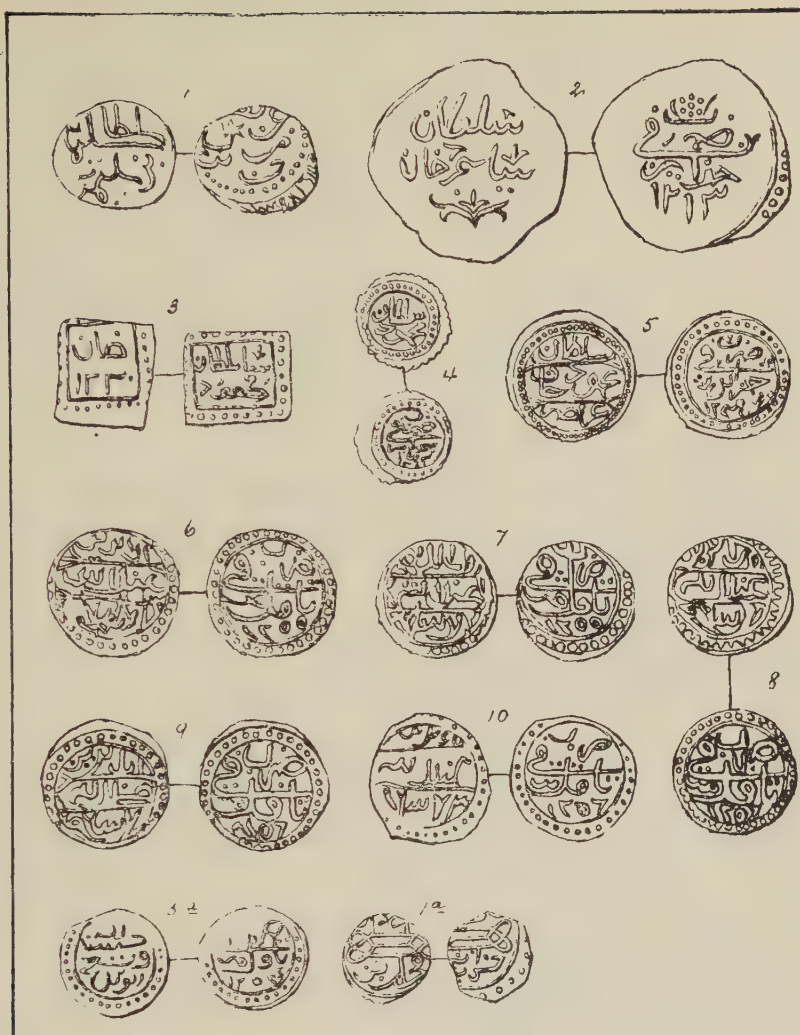
Algiers.

		SULEIMAN I. 926 - 974 AH.	
1	Manghir	سلطان سليمان بن سليم : Sultan Suleiman bin Selim ℞ ʿAzz nasrah zarb Jazair جزير	OS 220
		MUHAMMAD III 1003 - 1012 AH.	
1a	do ?	محمد بن مراد : Muhammad bin Murad ℞ جزاير (ضرب) : Zarb Jazair	WHV
		SELIM III 1203 - 1222 AH.	
2		سلطان سليم خان : Sultan Selim Khan ℞ ١٢١٣ ضرب في جزاير : Zarb fi Jazair 1213	Edhem 981
		MAHMUD II 1223 - 1255 AH.	
3		Sultan Mahmud (محمود) ℞ ١٢٣٠ خان : Khan 1230	DFK
4	asper	do ℞ Zarb fi Jazair ١٢٤٣ · 1243	N 21131
5	Para	Sultan Mahmud Khan ʿazz nasrah ℞ Zarb fi Jazair ١٢٤٩ = 1249	N 21127
		ABD-EL-KADIR - Strove for mastery of the country until finally overpowered by France 1250 - 1264 AH. = 1834 - 1847 AD.	
5a	do ?	Type of silver. الله حسبنا و نعم الو كيل : God is enough for us; a good guardian is he ℞ Zarb fi Takidemt 1254 - ١٢٥٤ ضرب في تاقدمت	HH
6	Para	الاسلام - عند الله - والدين : Read middle, top, bottom Amid Allah - ala sulam - wa ala din - Peace × fields are of God. ℞ Zarb fi Takidemt 1255	N 21133
7	"	Similar	N 21134
8	"	do but date ١٢٥٦ - 1256	N 21135
9	"	do do ١٢٥٧ = 1256 ?	N 21136
10	"	do do ١٢٥٦ - 1256	N 21137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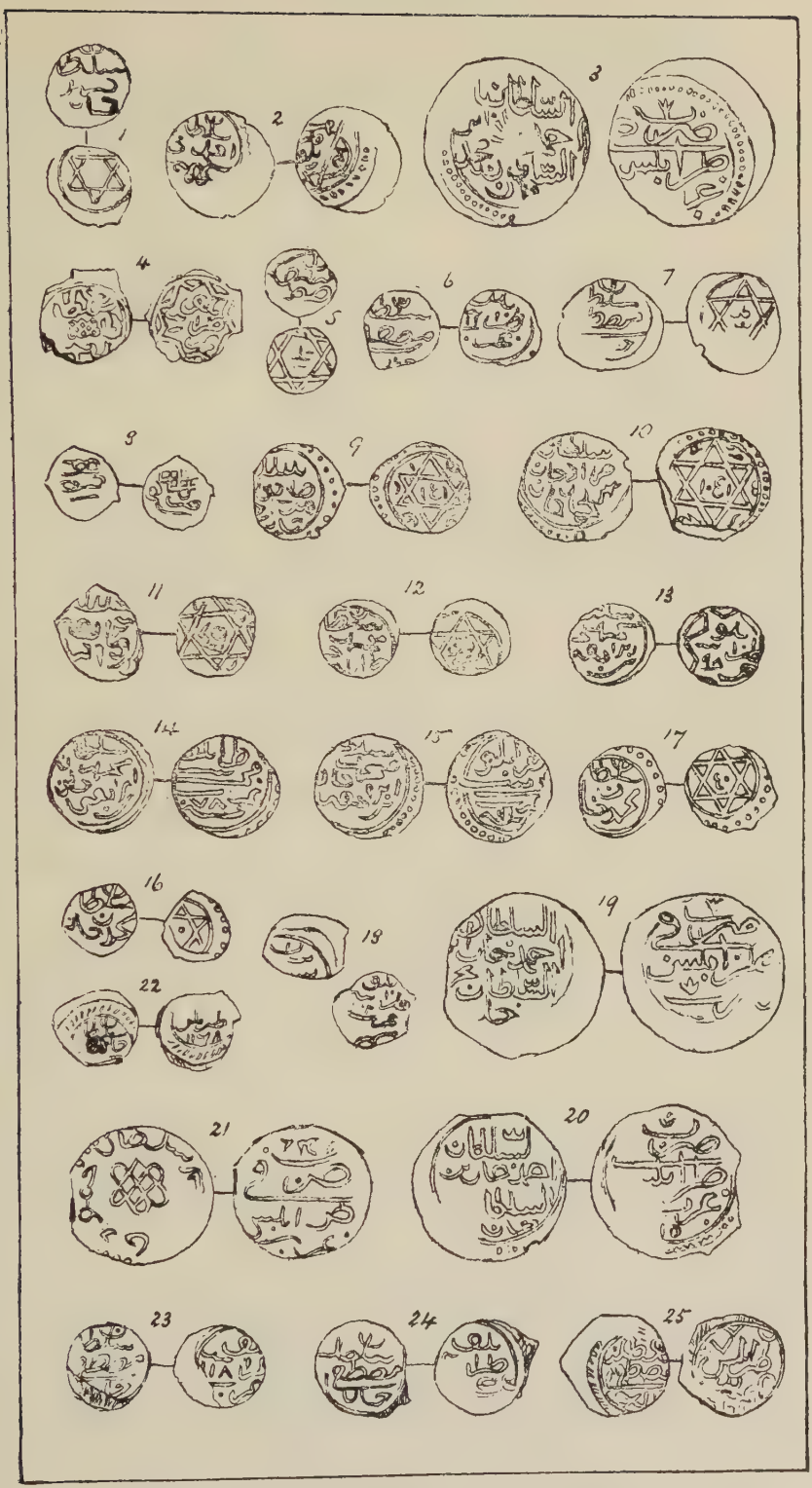
Tripoli. (Tarabelus)

		AHMAD I AH. 1012 - 1026		
1	Asper ?	سلطان احمد خان = Sultan Ahmad Khan Rx Hexagram	No Mint	Bm 307
2		as no 1 Rx ... طر ... بلو ..... Tarabelus		Bm 298
3		السلطان احمد خان ابن السلطان محمد خان • Al Sultan Ahmad Khan ibn al sultan Muhammad Khan Rx ضرب فى طرابلس غرب Zarb fi Tarabelus gharb = Struck at Western Tripoli		Bm 297
4	Asper	as no 1 with central ornament Rx طرابلس غرب = Tarabelus gharb in octogram		N.21079
		MUSTAFA I AH 1026 - 27 & 1031 - 2		
5		سلطان مصطفى • Sultan Mustafa Rx Hexagr...		Bm 328
6		as no 5 Rx طرابلس غرب = Tarabelus gharb		Bm 32
7		Sultan Mustafa Khan Rx Hexagram		Bm. 32
8		as no 5 ? Rx Ornament. ضرب. zarb. N.M.		Bm 32
		MURAD IV. AH 1032 - 1049		
9		سلطان مراد خان بن احمد خان = Sultan Murad Khan bin Ahmad Khan Rx Hexagram 1·21 = 1041	N.M.	Bm 34
10		as no 9 Rx " " " "	N.M.	Bm 34
		IBRAHIM AH 1049 - 1058		
11		سلطان ابراهيم بن احمد = Sultan Ibrahim bin Ahmad Rx Hexagram with 49 = 49 in centre	NM.	Bm 362
		MUHAMMAD IV AD 1058 - 1099.		
12		سلطان محمد بن ابراهيم خان • Sultan Muhammad bin Ibrahim Khan Rx Hexagram غرب 94 = Gharb 94 in centre		Bm 385
13		as no 12 Rx طرابلس غرب ٩٨ = Tarabelus gharb 98.		Bm 386
14	Para	as no 12 Rx سنة ٠٨٧ فى طرابلس غرب Fi Tarabelus gharb x087 sanat		Bm 382
15	"	as no 12 Rx as last but dated 91 = 91		Bm 384
16		سلطان محمد خان = Sultan Muhamd Khan Rx Hexagram		N.M. Bm 394
17		do do Rx Hexagram 40 = 40		NM Bm 393
		SULEIMAN II AH 1099 - 1102		
18		.... سلطان سل... • Sultan Sul... Rx ١١٠٢ طرابلس غرب .... Tarabelus gharb 1102		Bm 406
		AHMAD III AH 1115 - 1143.		
19		السلطان احمد خان ابن السلطان محمد خان •		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Tripoli cont.d

		AHMAD III cont.d	
		al = Sultan Ahmad Khan ibn al sultan Muham.d Khan	
		Rx ضرب في طرابلس غرب ١١١٥ - Zarb fi Tarabelus gharb 1115	
		Struck at Tripoli of the west 1115	Bm 496
20		similar	Bm 497
		MAHMUD I AH 1143 - 1168	
21		Around arabesque سلطان محمود خان = Sultan Mahmud Khan Rx ضرب في طرابلس غرب - Zarb fi Tarabelus gharb	Bm 588
		OTHMAN III AH 1168 - 1171	
22		Ornament سلطان خان = Sultan Khan	
		Rx ١١٦٨ طرابلس = Tarabelus 1168	Bm 588
		MUSTAFA III AH 1171 - 1187	
23	Asper	سلطان مصطفى خان = Sultan Mustafa Khan	
		Rx ١١٨ طرابلس غرب = Tarabelus gharb 118(0)	
24	"	as last but without date	Bm 650
25	"	do ! date ٧٧ = 77	F 5462
26	"	Ob as no 23 Rx Within hexagram طرابلس	Bm 651
		ABDUL HAMID AH 1187 - 1203.	
27	Para	Within octogram سلطان عبد الحميد = Sultan Abdul Hamid	
		Rx within triangle طرابلس غرب = Tarabelus gharb	
		outside, in segments ١١ ٨ ٨ = 1188	D.F.H
		MAHMUD II AH 1223 - 1255	
28	Para	ضرب في طرابلس غرب = Zarb fi Tarabelus gharb	
		Rx Hexagram (Solomons seal) 4 dots in centre	N. 21084
29	"	Similar	D.F.H
30	"	Similar 5 dots "	N. 21087
31	"	Similar hexagon "	D.F.H
32	"	سلطان محمود خان = Sultan Mahmud Khan	
		Rx ١٣ ضرب في طرابلس غرب ١٢٢٣	
		(Regnal year 13 zarb fi Tarabelus gharb 1223	N 21094
33	"	سلطان محمود خان عز نصره = Sultan Mahmud Khan 'azz nasrah	
		Rx as no 32 but regnal year 20	Bm. 1006
34	"	Tughra. ضرب في طرابلس غرب ١٢٢٣ - Zarb fi Tarabelus gharb 1223.	
		Rx سلطان البرين و خاقان البحرين السلطان بن السلطان =	
		Sultan al barain wa Khakan el bahrein Sultan ibn es-sultan =	
		Sultan of the two lands, Khakan of the two seas Sultan	

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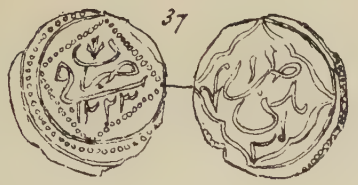
Tripoli.

	MAHMUD II cont^{d}.		
		son of the Sultan. ١٨ (18th year) over ابن	BM 1005
35	Para ?	similar but without regnal year	F. 6485
36	"	(١٢)٢٣ ضرب في طرابلس ٢١ = (Year) 21. Zarb fi Tarabelus 1223. Rx غرب • Ghart • of the west.	BM 1011
37	"	ضرب • Zarb fi ١٢٢٣ Rx ٢١ طرابلس • Tarabelus 21 • 21st year of reign	N. 21115
38	"	as No 36 but regnal year 23 Rx Arabesque	D.F.H
39	"	ضرب ١٢٢٣ = Zarb 1223 Rx. ٢٣ طرابلس = Tarabelus (year) 23	
40	"	ضرب • Zarb (Year) 23 Rx. ١٢٢٣ في طرابلس = Fi Tarabelus 1223	BM 1012
41	"	٢٤ محمود • Mahmud (yr) 24 Rx ١٢٢٣ سلطان • Sultan 1223.	F 6504
42	"	Arabesque. ١٢٢٣ سلطان محمود خان = Sultan Mahmud Khan 1223 at top. Rx ٢٥ ضرب في طرابلس غرب (Year) 25 Zarb fi Tarabelus ghart	N. 21096
43	"	similar with date at bottom	N. 21097
44	"	another variety similar	N. 21098
45	"	do do	N. 21099
46	"	ضرب ١٢٢٣ ٢٥. (Year) 25 Zarb fi Tarabelus 1223 Rx Hexagram	N 21116
47	"	Variety of No 42 but regnal year ٢٦ • 26	N 21100
48	"	another variety of 42 " " ٢× 2×?	N 21102
49	"	as No 46 but regnal year ٢٧ = 27 Rx Hexagram	N. 21118
50	"	as No 46 regnal year ٢× • 2× Rx Five stars	N. 21119
51	"	do do do Rx Five dots in wreath	N. 21120
52	"	سلطان محمود خان = Sultan Mahmud Khan ضرب • Zarb fi طرابلس غرب Tarabelus ghart • Struck at Tripoli of the west.	N. 21089
53	"	similar	
54	"	" but dated ١٢٢٣ = 1223	N. 21091
55	"	" " " " "	N. 21092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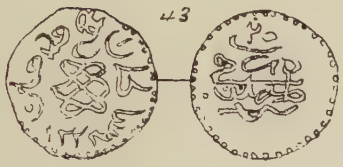
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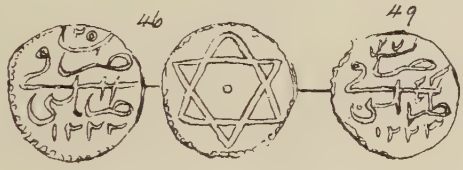
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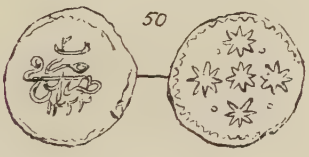
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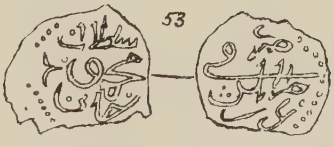
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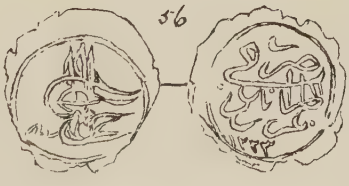
56

Tripoli cont.d

MAHMUD II cont.d

56	Para ?	Tughra Rx ١٢٢٣ طرابلس غرب في ضرب = Zarb fi Tarabelus gharb 1223 = Struck at Tripoli of the west 1223.	N. 21103
57	"	Tughra Rx as above	N. 21104
58	"	similar	N. 21105
59	"	do	N. 21106
60	"	do Octograms each side	N. 21109
61	"	do do do enclosing rectangle	N. 21110
62	"	ضرب - Zarb Rx ١٢٢٣ طرابلس في ـــــ = fi Tarabelus octogram both sides	N. 21111
63	"	similar in circles of dots - undated	N. 21112
64	"	another variety of 52 but smaller	N. 21115

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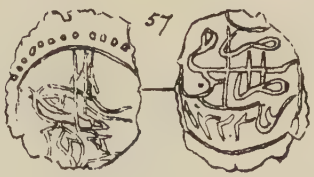
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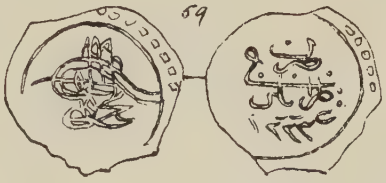
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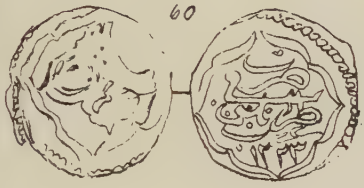
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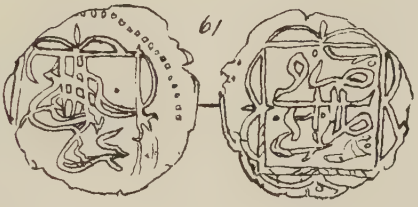
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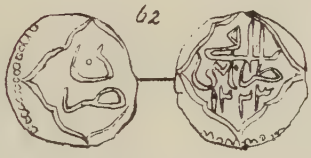
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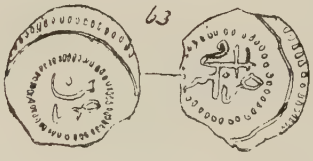
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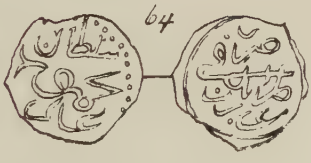

64

NORTH AFRICA
Scale 1.16000,000
English Miles
Granada
Sierra Nevada
Cadiz
Gibraltar
Tangier
Tetuan
Malaga
Almeria
Oran
Algiers
Bona
Tunis
Philippeville
Bizerta
Cartagena
Alicante
Valencia
Sardinia
Sicily
Syracuse
Malta
Valetta
Lampedusa
Casa Blanca
Rabat
Fez
Mequinez
Tlemcen
Mascara
Tiaret
Laghouat
Biskra
Tuggurt
Temassin
Ghadames
Gabes
Tripoli
Misda
Sokna
Mourzuk
Ghat
Ghadames
Tummo
Tibesti
Tummo Mts
Ahaggar Pl.
Tassili Plateau
Edeyen
Erg
Hamada el Homra
Great Eastern Erg
Great Western Erg
Libyan Desert
Sahara
Atlantic Ocean
Mediterranean Sea
Middle Atlas
High Atlas
Anti Atlas
Shott el Hodna
Shott el Jerid
Shott el Gharsa
Shott el Fejej
Shott el Djerid
Shott el Rharsa
Shott el Melrir
Shott el Hamiz
Shott el Tarf
Shott el Merdaja
Shott el Djerid
Shott el Fejej

History of Morocco

The history of the Moorish empire commences with the settlement near the Roman ruins of Volubilis in AD 788 of Idris the elder Muhammadanism had then been established in these parts for 80 years - but Idris and his son Idris II the builder of Fez extended its influence, uniting the Berbers into a Kingdom. Their line controlled a limited portion of Morocco for nearly two centuries, in part supplanted by the Miknasa in 917 AD. until displaced by the Maghawa in 988. These two dynasties were extinguished in 1067 by Yusuf I founder of the Almoravid dynasty of Berber who added the remainder of Morocco, most of Spain and Portugal and Tlemcan In 1147 their power was overthrown by 'Abd el Mumin at the head of the "Almohades" under whom the Moorish empire reached its zenith at the close of the 12th cent.

It then included in addition to the Murabet realm what now are Algeria Tunisia and Tripoli extending to the frontier of Egypt which they were prevented from occupying by the rise of Saladin Before the middle of the 13th century they had been driven out of Spain and had lost all but what is now known as Morocco whence between 1217 and 1269 they were ousted by the Marinids. These retained nominal power for 300 years but during their third century they became so enfeebled that all continuous record is lost.

A branch of the same family known as the Watasids reigned in northern Morocco (Fez) from 1471 to 1548 when the whole country passed into the hands of the Hasani Shereefs, who had occupied the Kingdom of Marakesh since 1521. Their rule lasted but a century for between 1630 and 1668 they were gradually displaced by the Filali Shereefs the ninth and reigning dynasty. Of this line the present sultan - Abdul Aziz is the 14th His adoption of a minted copper currency of neat design in place of the barbarous cast coins previously used has not been viewed with much favour by his subjects, their introduction in 1902 being quickly followed by revolutionary riots

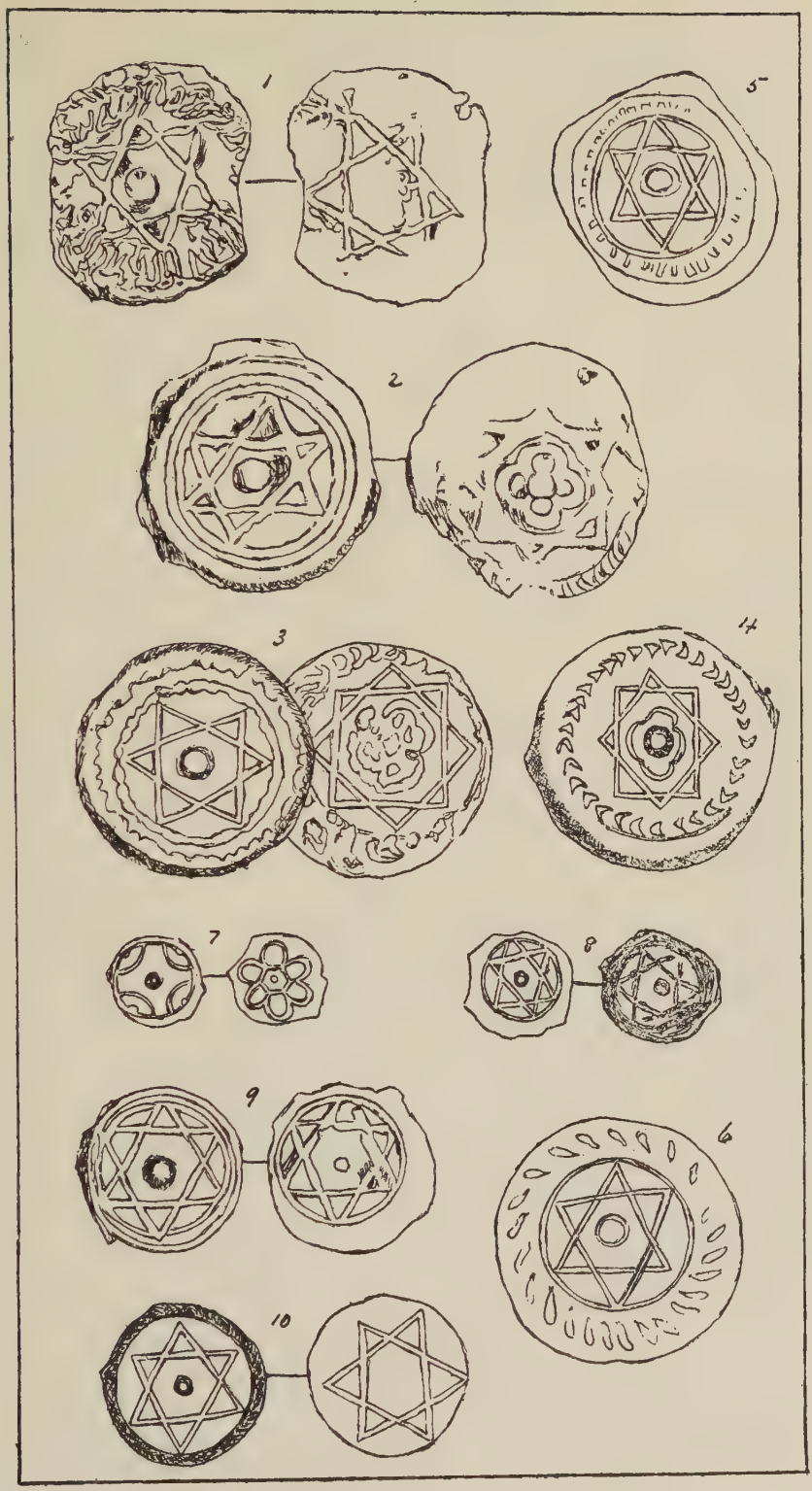
Enc. Brit. (mostly from)

Morocco.

The copper coins of Morocco are all of very recent date all cast in moulds of the appearance of figure 82a from which they are broken off singly - They also, nearly all shew on the obverse the double triangle so common on Musalman coins and called by them "Solomons seal"

It is said that the coining of these curious pieces is done by the Jews to whom the contract to make them is given by the reigning Sultan

		UNDATED or UNRECOGNISIBLE DATES.	
1	4 Falus	"Solomons seal" inscription unread	
		℞ Solomons seal = double triangle, but called by Mr Poole in the official catalogue of the Oriental coins in the British Museum a "hexagram" a term that makes for brevity and will be used herein.	N. 21151
2	4 "	Hexagram ℞ as below	N. 21152
3	4 "	" ℞ Quatrefoil within a double quadrangle	B M
4	4 "	similar	B.M Fleuku Shareefs
5	4 "	Hexagram ℞ not shewn	N 21146
6	4 "	similar	N 21147
7	Zelagh	Geometrical designs on both sides	B M
8	"	Hexagram both sides	B. M
9	2 Falus	" "	N 21142
10	"	" "	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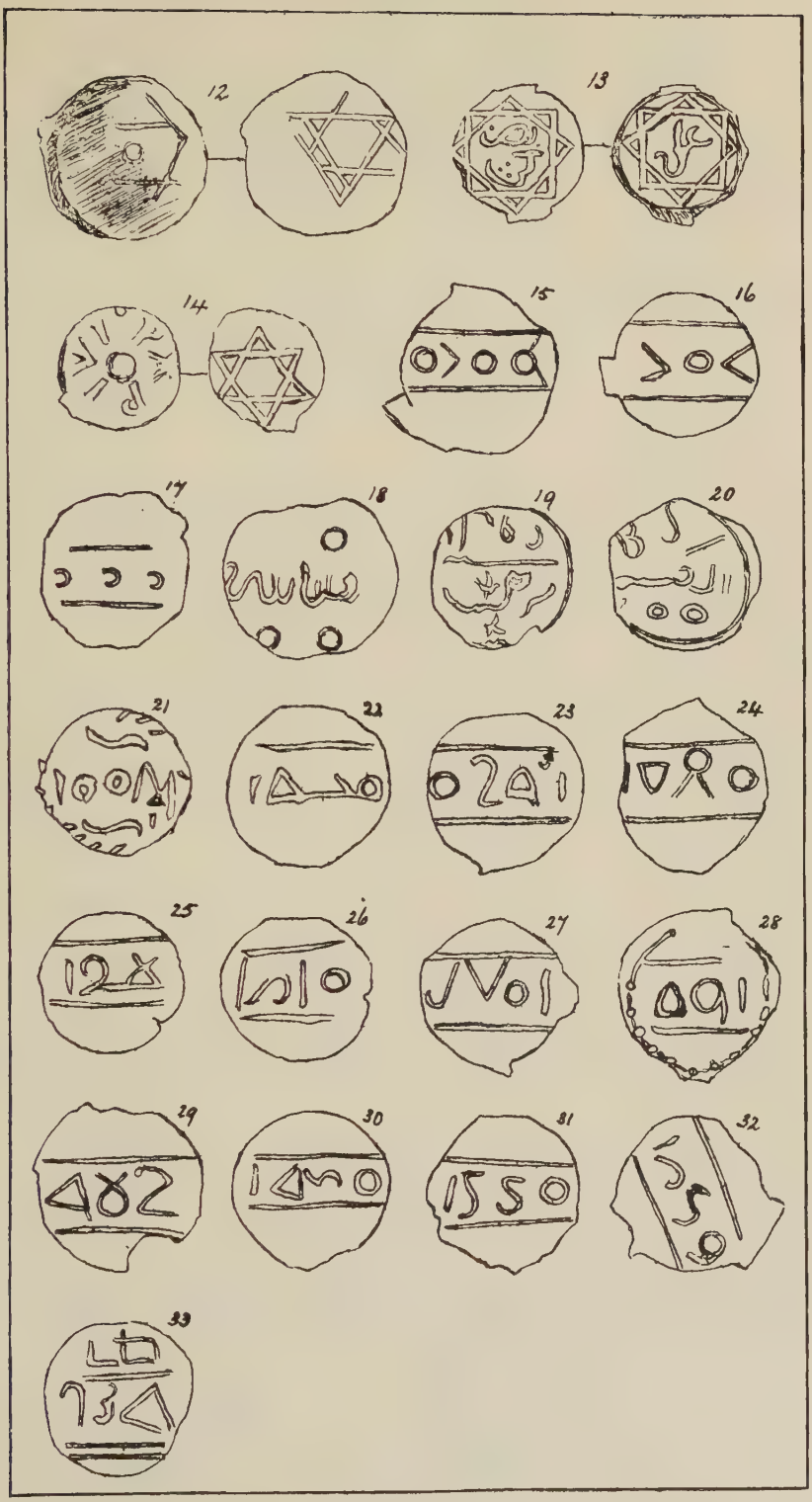
Morocco.

		UNDATED or UNRECOGNISABLE DATES. cont'd	
12	2 Falus	Hexagram both sides	
13	1 "	Within double square? مراكش ? = Jarb Marakesh ? ℞ علي ali ?	DFH
14	1 "	PAPIVI ? ℞ Hexagram	N. 21157
15	2 "	Hexagram ℞ ○▷○○	B.m.
16	"	" ℞ ▷○◁	"
17	"	" ℞ ○○○	"
18	"	" ℞	"
19	"	" ℞	DFH
20	"	" ℞	"
21	"	" ℞	"
22	"	" ℞ ١٨٥٥	B.m.
23	"	" ℞ 0241	"
24	"	" ℞ ١٧٩٥	"
25	"	" ℞ 12X 124- ?	"
26	"	" ℞ ١٨١٥	"
27	"	" ℞ ٧٧٥١	"
28	"	" ℞ 091	"
29	"	" ℞ 482	"
30	"	" ℞ ١٤٦٥	"
31	"	" ℞ 1550	"
32	"	" ℞ ١٦٥٩	"
33	"	" ℞ ٦٣٨ 1294 ?	"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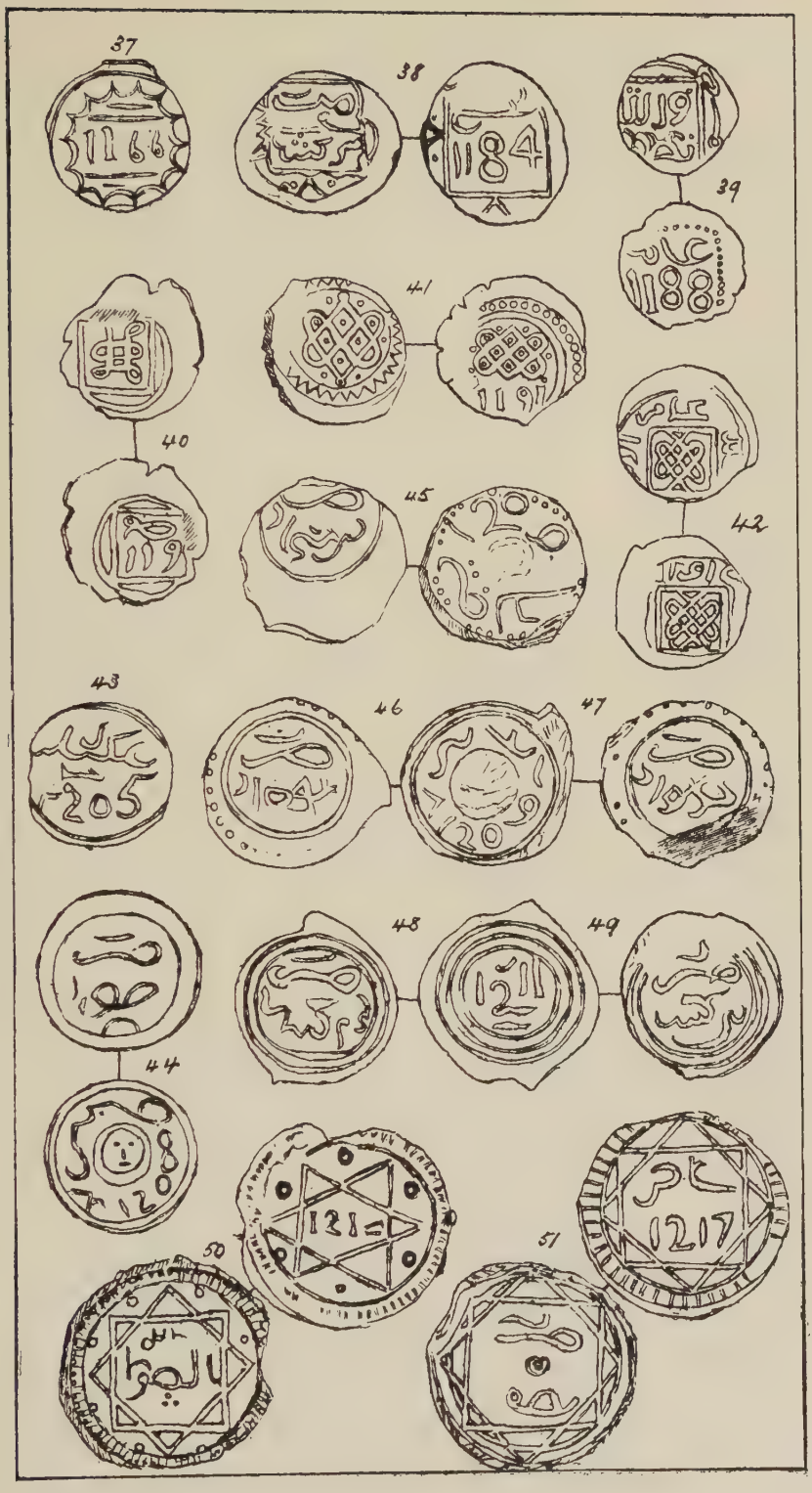
Morocco.

37	1 Falus	Hexagram Rx 1166	D.F.H.
38	"	ضرب في مراكش = Zarb fi Marakesh Struck in Marakesh i.e Morocco Rx عام 1184 = 'Aam (year) 1184	B.M.
39	"	نصر من الله = Nasr min Allah = Victory from God Rx عام 1188 = 'Aam (year) 1188	B.M.
40	"	Fugrah ? Rx 119 · (ال)صويره Al suira 1190 Al suira (Mogador) 1190	N
41	"	Rx 1191	B.M. 310c
42		عام 1191 year 1191 Rx	B.M. 310d
43	"	Hexagram Rx 1205 مكناسة = Miknasah 1205 i.e Meguinez	D.F.H.
44	"	Surface عام 1208 = 'Aam (year) 1208 Rx ضرب (ال)صويره = Zarb Al suirah Struck at Al suirah (Mogador) N. 3915 B	
45	2 "	Surface ? 1209 عام = 'Aam (year) 1209 Rx ضرب تطوان = Zarb Tetwan 'Tduan	D.F.H.
46	"	Similar to last	D.F.H.
47	"	" "	D.F.H.
48	"	1211 Rx ضرب مراكش = Zarb Marakesh	B.M. 3244
49	"	do Rx do do	D.F.H.
50	3 "	Within hexagram 121 = 1212 ? Rx ضرب الصويره = Zarb Al suirah	B.M. 3248
51		Within double square · عام 1217 = 'Aam (year 1217 Rx do ضرب (ال)صويره Zarb Al suirah Struck at Al suirah = Mogador	D.F.H.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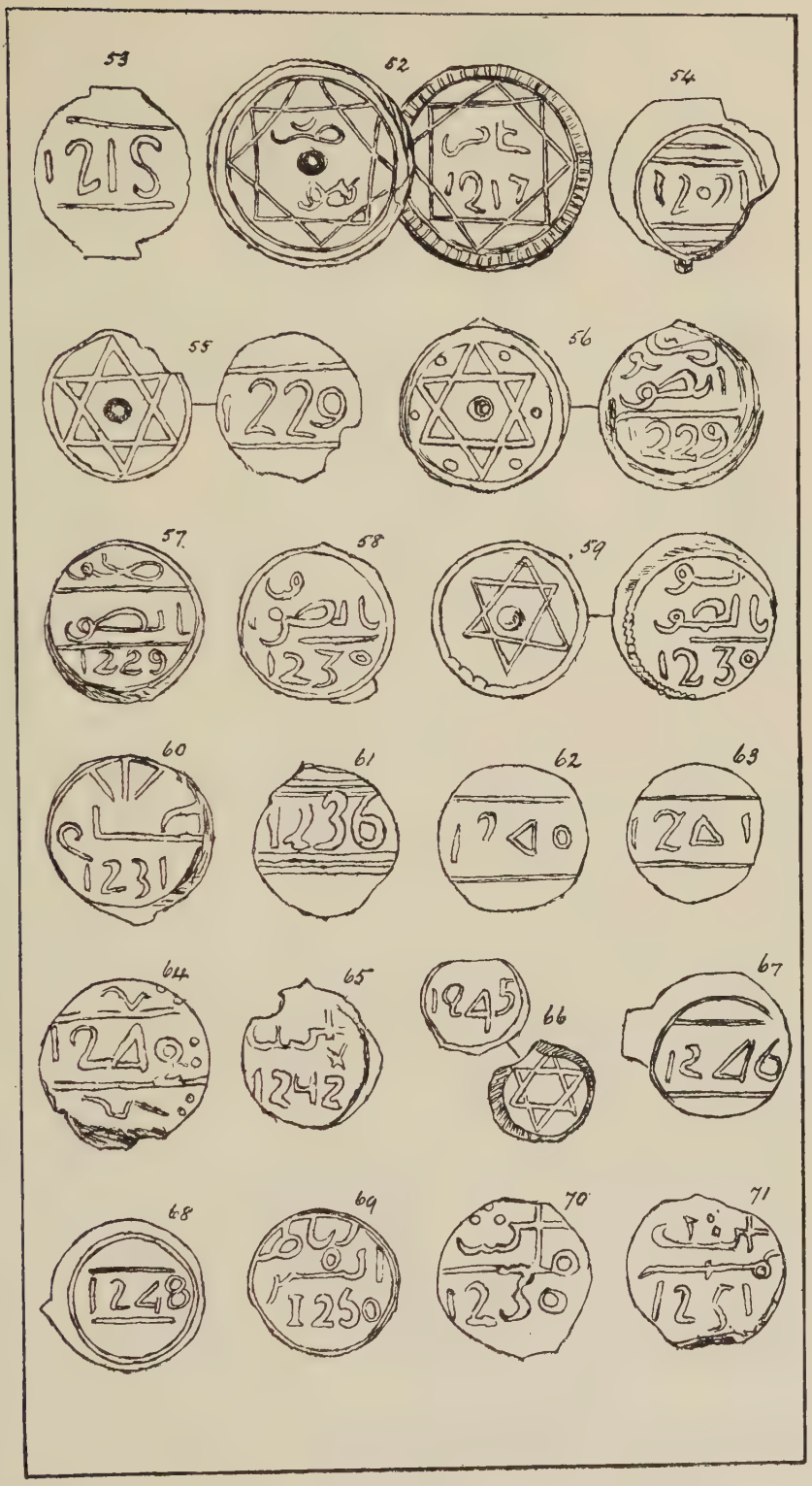
Morocco.

52	3 Falus	As last. 'Aam 1217	
		℞ ضرب تطوان · Zarb Tetwan	BM.324[N]
53	1 "	Hexagram ℞ 1218	B.M
54	"	do ℞ 1221	BM
55	"	do ℞ 1229	DFH
56	"	do ℞ 1229 ضرب الصويرة	
		Zarb Alsuirah 1229	DFH
57	"	Variety of last - same date	DFH
58	"	Hexagram ℞ Alsuirah 1230	DFH
59	"	do ℞ do	F.5718
60	"	do ℞ ? عام 1231 'Aam (year) 1231	DFH
61	"	do ℞ 1236	N.21173
62	"	do ℞ 1240	N.21175
63	"	do ℞ 1241	N.21176
64	2 "	do ℞ 1242	BM 335
65	1 "	do ℞ 1242 مراكش	
		Marakesh - Morocco 1242	BM 335
66	Zelagh	Hexagram ℞ 1245	NHV
67	1 Falus	do ℞ 1246	BM
68	"	do ℞ 1248	B.M
69	"	do ℞ 1250 رباط الفتح	
		Rabat al Fath 1250	N.21199
70	"	Hexagram ℞ 1250 مراكش	
		Marakesh 1250	BM.
71	"	same as last but dated 1251	BM.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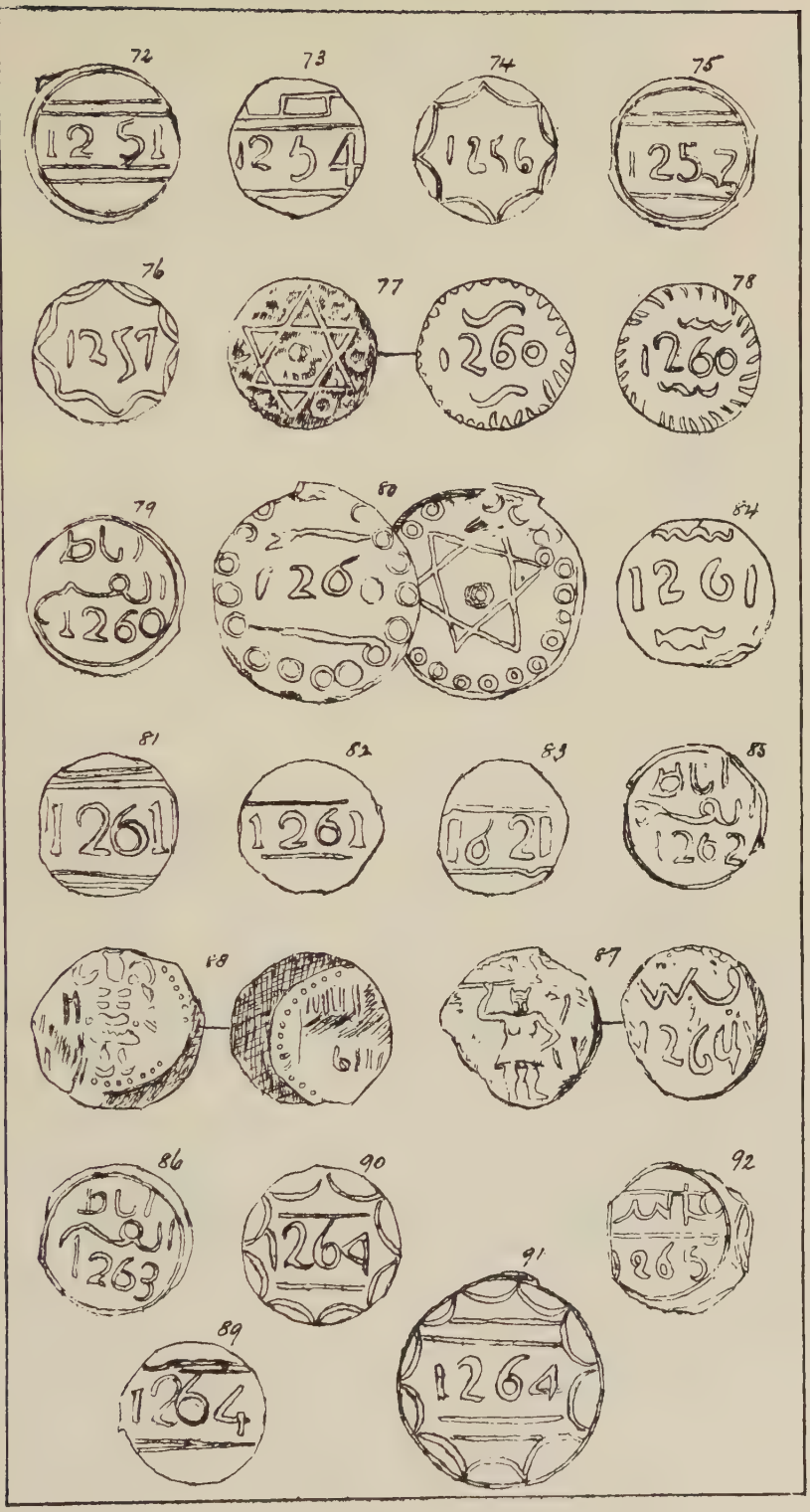
Morocco.

72	1 Falus	Hexagram	Rx 1251	B M
73	"	do	Rx 1254	N 21181
74	"	do	Rx 1256	B.M
75	"	do	Rx 1257	B.M
76	"	do	Rx do	B.M
77	"	do	Rx 1260	F 5770
78	"	do	Rx do variety	B.M
79	"	do	Rx 1260 رباط الفتح	
		Ribat al Fath 1260		WWW.
80	2 "	do	Rx 1260	D F H
81	1 "	do	Rx 1261	D F H
82	"	do	Rx 1261 variety	B M
82a	"	see next page		B M
83	"	Hexagram	Rx 1621 - 1261 reversed	N 21189
84	"	do	Rx 1261 variety	D F H
85	"	do	Rx 1262 رباط الفتح	
		Ribat al Fath 1262		WWW.
86	"	do	Rx as last but dated 1263.	B.M
87	?	Man with lance	Rx ف س 1264 ? Fas.	
		This coin is from the Fonrobert catalogue and is ascribed to Fas (Fez) but it is very doubtful as to its being a Moorish one.		F 5793
88	?	Similar remarks apply to this also.		D F H
89	1 Falus	Hexagram	Rx 1264	B M.
90	"	do	Rx 1264 variety	B. M.
91	2 "	do	Rx do larger	B. M.
92	1 "	do	Rx 1265. فاس	B M
		Fas (Fez) 1265		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Morocco

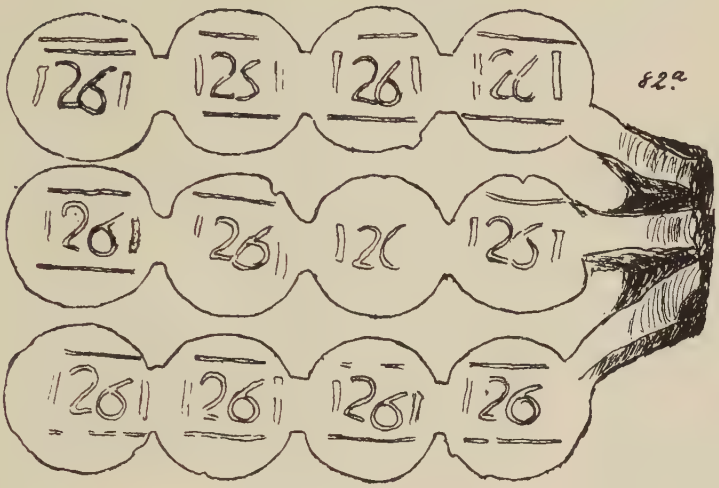
82ª This drawing represents the method in which the Moorish copper money is cast and consists of twelve one falus pieces, each coin being subsequently broken off. The original is in the possession of the British Museum authorities, who kindly gave me permission to make this reproduction

Obverse. Hexagram or Solomons' seal

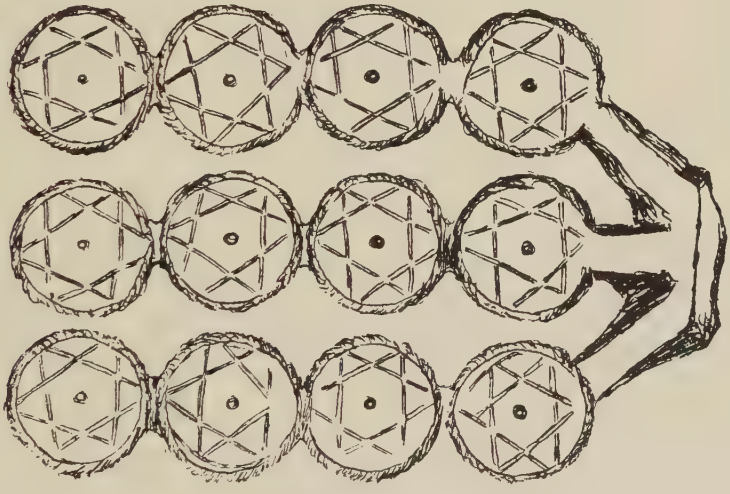
Reverse 1261 BM.

Rulers of Morocco (FILALÍ SHAREEFS)

Rashíd bin Shareef bin Alí	1075	1664
Ismaíl Samún	1083	1672
Ahmad Dhahabí	1139	1727
Abd allah	1141	1729
Alí bin Ismaíl	1147-9	1734-6
Mustadí bin Ismáíl	1151-3	1738-40
Zayn al Abidín	1158	1745
Muhammad I	1171	1757
Yazíd	1204	1789
Hishám	1206	1792
Sulemán	1209	1795
Abd-al-Rahman	1238	1822
Muhammad II	1276	1859
Hasan	1290	1873
Abd al Azíz	1311	1894

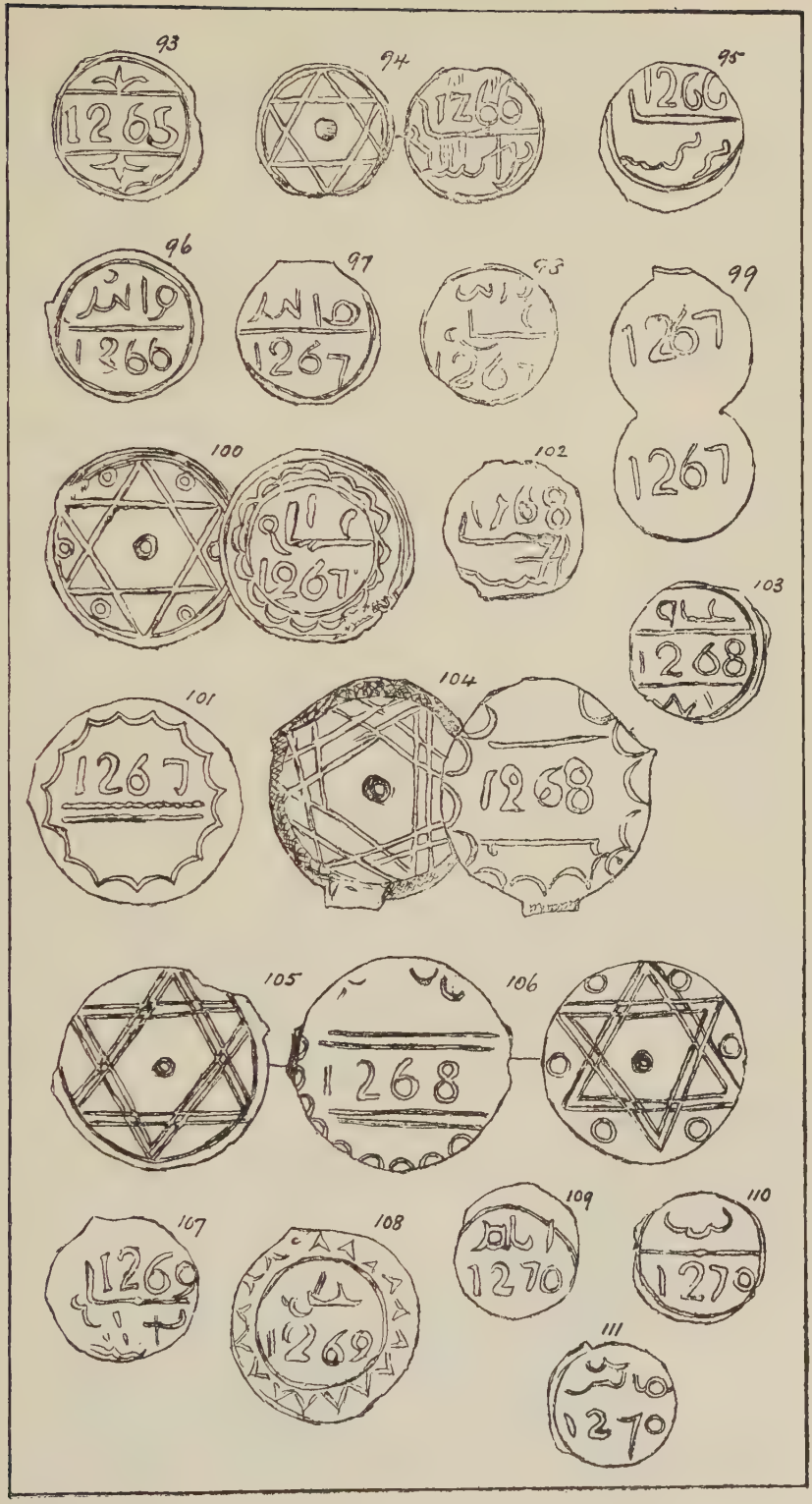


82a.



Morocco.

93	1 Falus	Hexagram Rx 1265	D.F.H
94	"	do Rx 1266 في مراكش	
		Fi Marakesh 1266 = al Marakesh 1266	F.5802
95	"	another variety same date	N.21206
96	"	Hexagram Rx 1266 فاس = Fas 1266	B.M
97	"	do Rx 1267 بفاس = Fas 1267	B.M
98	"	do Rx 1267 فاس عام	
		Fas 'aam 1267 Fez year 1267	N.21209
99	"	Hexagram Rx 1267 See remarks	
		on previous page	D.F.H
100	2 "	Hexagram Rx 1267 عام 'Aam 1267	F.5808
101	"	do Rx 1267	F.5807
102	1 "	do Rx 1268 في مراكش	
		Fi Marakesh 1268	N.21210
103	1 "	Hexagram Rx 1268 فاس عام	
		'Aam 1268 Fez	D.F.H
104	3 "	Hexagram Rx 1268	W.H.
105	"	do Rx 1268 a variety	B.M.
106	"	do Rx do	B.M.
107	1 "	do Rx 1269 عام مراكش	
		'Aam 1269 Marakesh	W.H.
108	2 "	Hexagram Rx 1269 عام ? 'Aam 1269	D.F.H
109	1 "	do Rx 1270 رباط (الفتح)	
		Rabat (al Fath) 1270	N 21203
110	1 "	Hexagram Rx 1270 (فا)س	
		Fas 1270	B.M
111	1 "	Hexagram Rx 1270 ضراب با فاس	
		Zarb ba Fas (Fez)	B.M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Morocco.

112	1 Falus	Hexagram	Rx	1271 فاس ?	BM.
		Fas 1271			
113	"	Hexagram	Rx	1271 تطوان = Tetuan	BM.
114	2 "	do	Rx	do do do	F.5828
115	"	do	Rx	1271 فاس = Fas	W.H.V
116	1 "	do	Rx	1272 افاس = Fas	B.M.
117	"	do	Rx	1272 مراكش	
		Marakesh 1272			N.21207
118	"	do	Rx	1273 ?	BM
119	2 "	do	Rx	1274 فاس = Fas	F.5874
120	1 "	do	Rx	1275	W.H.V
121	2 "	do	Rx	1276 فاس = Fas	DFH
122	"	do	Rx	do ?	DFH
123	"	do	Rx	1276 ?	BM
124	"	do	Rx	277 ?	WHV
125	"	do	Rx	1277 تطوان = Tetuan	WHV.
126	"	do	Rx	1277 ?	DFH
127	"	do	Rx	1280	B.M
129	"	do	Rx	1280 ضرب بفاس	
		Zart be Fas = Struck in Fej			WHV.
130	"	do	Rx	1281 فاس = Fas	WHV.
131	"	do	Rx	1281 فاس = Fas	F 5867
132	"	do	Rx	1283 ضرب مراكش عام	
		Zart Marakesh 'Aam 1283			F 5870
		Struck in Morocco year 1283			
133	1 "	do	Rx	1284 ضرب بفاس	
		Zart be Fas = Struck in Fej			BM.
134	3 "	do	Rx	as last	F. 5872

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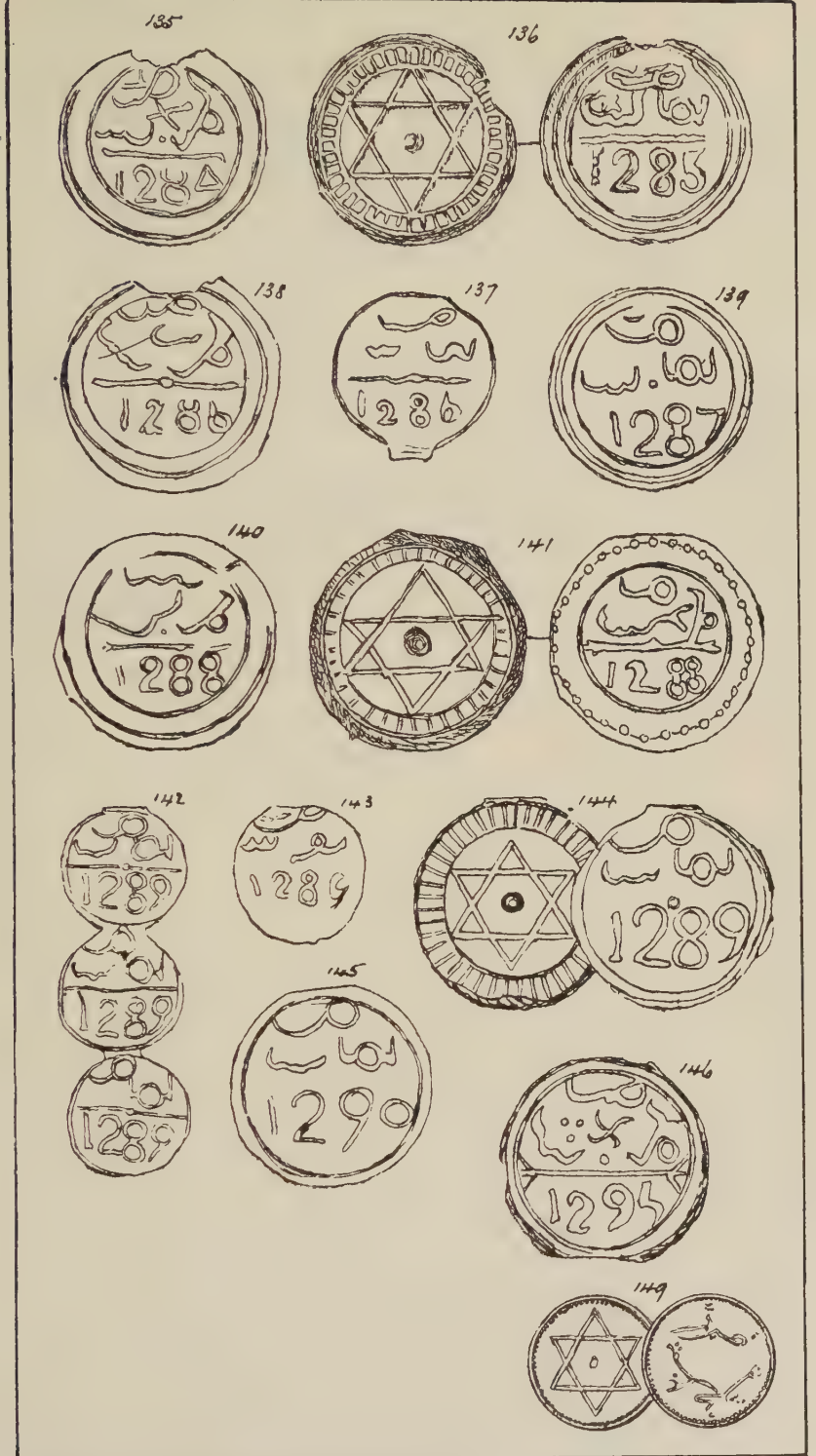
Morocco.

135	3 Falus	Hexagram	℞ 1284 ضرب بمراكش	
			Zarb be Marakesh 1284	WHV
136	"	do	℞ 1285 ضرب بفاس	
			Zarb bé Fas 1285	F 5873
137	2 "	do	℞ 1286 ضرب بفاس	
			Zarb bé Fas 1286	DFH
138	3 "	do	℞ 1286 ضرب بمراكش	
			Zarb be Marakesh 1286	WHV
139	"	do	℞ 1287 ضرب بفاس	
			Zarb bé Fas 1287	WHV
140	"	do	℞ 1288 ضرب بمراكش	
			Zarb bé Marakesh 1288	BM
141	"	do	℞ 1288 ضرب بمراكش	
			Zarb bé Marakesh 1288	DFH
142	"	do	℞ 1289 ضرب بفاس	
			Zarb bé Fas 1289	DFH
			see remarks on page 68	
143	2 "	do	℞ 1289 ضرب بفاس	
			Zarb be Fas 1289	DFH
144	3 "	do	℞ 1289 ضرب بفاس	
			Zarb bé Fas 1289	WHV
145	"	do	℞ 1290 ضرب بفاس	
			Zarb bé Fas 1290	BM
146	"	do	℞ 1295 ضرب بمراكش	
			Zarb bé Marakesh 1295	BM
147				
148				
149	1 Falus	do	℞ ضرب بمراكش	
			Zarb bé Marakesh	
			Probably a pattern coin	DFH


135
1284
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142
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1289
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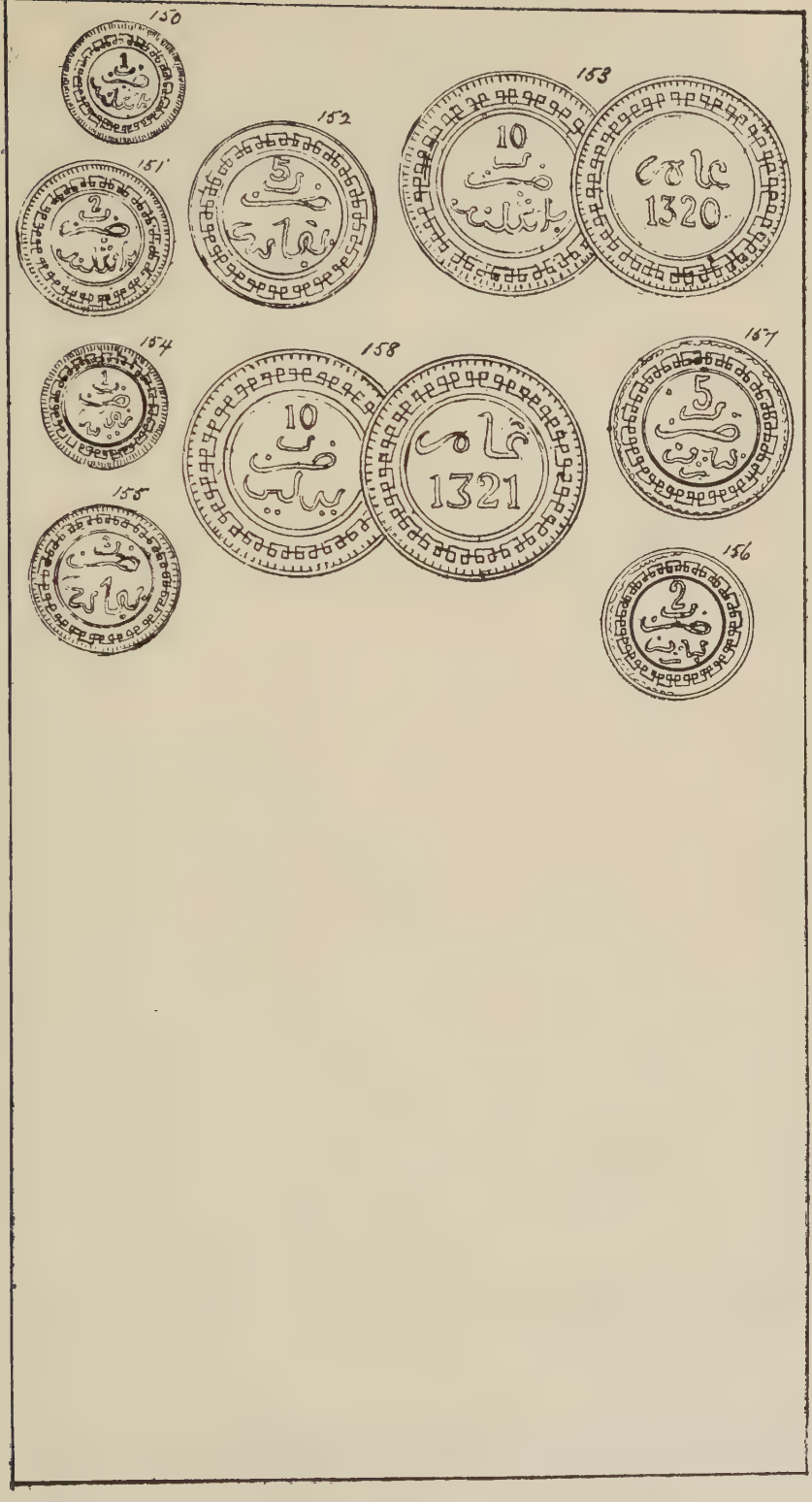
145
1290
146
1294
149

Morocco.

150	1	1320 عام - Aam - year. ℞ 1. ضرب بانگلند 1 - Zarb bē Angland - England
151	2	do ℞ 2. ضرب بانگلند 2 · Zarb bē Angland
152	5	do ℞ 5. ضرب بفاس 5 Zarb bē Fez
153	10	do ℞ 10. ضرب بانگلند 10. Zarb bē Angland
154	1	1321 عام - 'Aam - year ℞ 1 ضرب بفاس 1. Zarb bē Fez
155	2	do ℞ 2 ضرب بفاس. 2. Zarb bē Fas - Fez
156	2	do ℞ 2. ضرب بپاریز 2. Zarb bē Bārīs - Paris
157	5	do ℞ 5. ضرب بپاریز 5. Zarb bē Bārīs - Paris
158	10	do ℞ 10. ضرب ببرلین 10. Zarb bē Berlin


150
151
152
153
10
1320
154
158
10
1321
157
155
156

Nigeria

ALUM	1	1/10 Penny	Hexagram NIGERIA BRITISH WEST AFRICA 1907 ℞ Two branches EDWARD VII. KING & EMPEROR. ONE TENTH OF A PENNY عشر البنّي = Usher al penny = One tenth of a penny Centre hole and aluminium metal.
NK1	2	1 "	Same as last but larger ℞ Two branches EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR. ONE PENNY واحد بنّي = Wahid penny = one penny. Centre hole struck in nickel.

NIGERIA · BRITISH WEST AFRICA ·
1907
EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR
ONE TENTH OF A PENNY
عشر البنني
NIGERIA · BRITISH WEST AFRICA ·
1907
EDWARD VII KING & EMPEROR
ONE PENNY
واحد بنني

THE VALLEY OF THE NILE AND ARABIA
Scale 1:20000000
English Miles
East of Greenwich
el Hamed (Syrian Desert)
Nefud or Dehna
Roba el Khali or Dehna (Sandy Desert)
SHAMMAR
NEJD
HADRAMAUT
PERSIA
PERSIAN GULF
GULF OF OMAN
GULF OF ADEN
ARABIA
ABYSSINIA
NUBIA
EGYPT
Lower Egypt
Upper Egypt
Nile Delta
Mecca
Medina
Riyadh
Aflaj
Nejran
Aden
Zeila
Berbera
Muscat
Jerusalem
Cairo
Alexandria
Damietta
Suez
Koweit
Baghdad
Shiraz
Ispahan
Khartum
Massowah
Sokotra
Abd al Kuri
C. Guardafui
Jauf
Maarib
Shibam
Hauta
Dhofar
Kuria Muria Is.
Socotra
Tamarida
Beauther
Ras el Hadd
Sawakin
Suakim
Kosseir
Tor
Sinai
Akaba
Tabah
Yambo
Jidda
Loheia
Hodeida
Mocha
Beni Harb
Kamaran
Perim I.
Musha I.
Dahlak Is.
Farasan
Kunfida
Lith
Yenbo
Wadi Rumah
Wadi Dawasir
Wadi Sirhan
Wadi Hamd
Wadi Fatma
Wadi Nejran
Wadi Hadramaut
Wadi Mahrah
Wadi Tumilat
Wadi Araba
Wadi Tarfawi
Wadi Natrun
Wadi Hawash
Wadi Mandeb
Wadi Kena
Wadi Kharit
Wadi Kena
Wadi Kharit
Wadi Kena
Wadi Kharit

East Africa and Arabia.

East Africa.

British East Africa.

Mombasa

Lamu

Zanzibar

German East Africa

El-Harrar. prov: of Abyssinnia

Italian Somaliland

Great Comoro Islands.

Arabia

Muscat and Oman.

Lahaj

Makalla

Khurfah

Tarim.

East Africa.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

MOMBASA.

1 Pysa — A pair of scales and عدل ʿadel = justice or just. around IMPERIAL BRITISH EAST AFRICA Co 1888. Rx ممباسه سنة ١٣٠٦ = Mombāsah sanat 1306 Above this in English - MOMBASA 1306.

2 — ضرب - ḍarb. Rx ممباسا = Mombasa = Struck at Mombasa. (TIN) B.M.

LAMU.

3 — ضرب - ḍarb Rx لمو = Lamu = Struck at Lamu. (TIN) B.M.

ZANZIBAR.

4 Pysa — The three central lines. سلطان سعيد بن برغش بن سلطان - Sultan Saʿeed bin Burghash bin Sultan Above and below. الله حفظه - Allah hafẓah = God guard him. Rx Pair of scales and date 1299 = 1299

5 Pysa — زنجبارا - zanjabara° Rx Pair of scales and date ١٣٠٤ - 1304

GERMAN EAST AFRICA

6 Pysa — Imperial arms. DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKANISCHE GESELLSCHAFT 1891. Rx شراكة المانيا سنة ١٣٠٨ - Sharakat Almaniyah (German Company) sanat 1308

EL-HARRAR A province of ABYSSINNIA

7 Mahallak — ضرب هرر سنة ؟ ؟ - ḍarb Harrar. Rx بتاركه ١٣٥٠ - 25 H.W

8 — ضرب الهرر ١٢٨٤ - ḍarb al Harrar 1284 Rx السلطان محمد بن علي = Al Sultan Muhamᵈ bin Ali H.W

9 — ضرب في مدينة هرر - ḍarb fi madinat Harrar. Rx العبد الصعيد ١٢٠٤؟ - Al Abd-ul-Saʿeed ? 1/30/4 W.H.V.

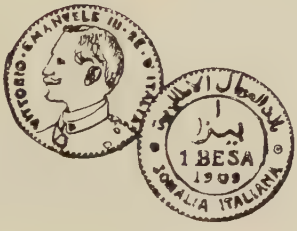
1
IMPERIAL · BRITISH · EAST · AFRICA Co.
1888
MOMBASA · 1306
2
3
4
5
1299
1306
6
DEUTSCH OSTAFRIKANISCHE GESELLSCHAFT
1889
7
8
9

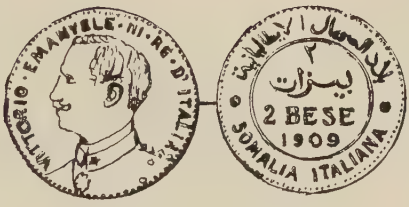
Great Comoro Islands

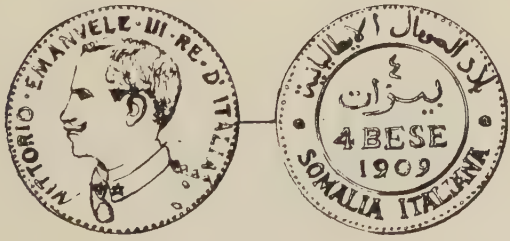
		SAID ALI Sultan of Angazijah (the largest island)
1	5 Centimes	In wreath. ٥ س دولة انجزجية حرسها الله ١٣٠٨ سنة 5 sīn Daulat Angazchija hursaha Allah sanat 1308 = 5 Centimes of the state of Angazijah God guard it year 1308 ℞ In centre سلطان انجزجية سيد علي ابن سيد عمر Sultan Angazchija Said Ali bn Said Omar round حماية دولة فرنسا الفخيمة ✠ Himayat Daulat Fransa al fekimat = Protected by the government of France the glorious DFH
2	10 Centms	Same reading as last except value ١٠ - 10 S = 10 Centimes DFH
		ITALIAN SOMALI-LAND.
		VICTOR EMANUEL III
	1 Besa	Bust of the King to left with inscription around. VITTORIO EMANVELE III RE D'ITALIA ℞ Value in Arabic & Italian in the centre, around بلاد الصومال الايطالية - Balad al Somal al Italiereah and below this SOMALIA ITALIANA date 1909.
	2 Bese	Bust and inscr[n] as last ℞ Value in Italian and Arabic the latter reading ٢ بيزات = 2 Baizat 1909 the rest as before
	4 Bese	As last excepting value. ٤ بيزات = 4 Baizat.

1

2


VITTORIO · EMANVELE · III · RE · D' ITALIA
بلاد الصومال الايطالية
١
بيزا
1 BESA
1909
SOMALIA ITALIANA


VITTORIO · EMANVELE · III · RE · D' ITALIA
بلاد الصومال الايطالية
٢
بيزات
2 BESE
1909
SOMALIA ITALIANA


VITTORIO · EMANVELE · III · RE · D' ITALIA
بلاد الصومال الايطالية
٤
بيزات
4 BESE
1909
SOMALIA ITALIANA

Arabia

		MUSKAT AND OMAN.
1	½ Anna	View of Port. Sultan Fessal bin Turky, Imaum of Muscat + Oman ½ Anna 1311
		Rx بن سعيد بن سلطان السلطان فصل بن تركي امام مسقط و عمان غازي = ١٣١١
		Bin Saeed bin Sultan al Sultan Fessul bin Turkee Imaum Muskat wa Oman-Ghazi 1311
2	¼ Anna	As No 1 but larger with value ¼ Anna
		Rx As No 1 but ending بسس . . 1311
3	¼ "	Round. FESSUL BIN TURKEE IMAM OF MUSCAT AND OMAN.
		Centre ¼ Anna . ١٣١٢ = ضرب في مسقط
		Zarb fi Muskat 1312 = Shuck at Muskat 1312
		Rx فيصل بن تركي بن سعيد سلطان امام مسقط و عمان
		Fessul bin Turkee bin Saeed Sultan Imam Muskat wa Oman
3a.	¼ "	Similar to last but Ob legend ends MUSCAT. DFH
4	¼ "	As No 3 but dated ١٣١٣ = 1313
5	¼ "	Similar Ob to No 3 but dated ١٣١٥ = 1315
		Rx فصل بن تركي سلطان عمان
		Fessul bin Turkee Sultan Oman
		LAHAJ
8		Ob فضل بن علي العبد لي Rx سلطان لحج جمادا خر ١٢٩١
		Rx Fazl bin Ali al Abd li Ob Sultan Lahaj jamad thur 1291
		HAUTAH
9		علي محسن العبد لي Ob ضرب في حوطه لحج Rx
		Ob Ali muhasan al Abd li Rx zarb fi Hautah Lahaj
		MAKALLA
11		الم كلا سنه ١٢٧٦ - Al Makalla sanat (year) 1276
		Rx النقيب صلاح - Al Nakib Salah
12		As last but larger

Muscat and Oman.

1

2

3

4

5

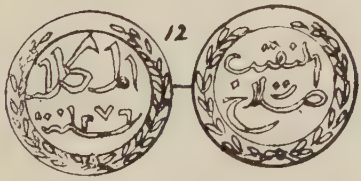
5a

Lahaj.

8

9

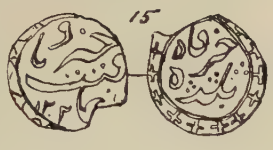
Makalla.


12

11

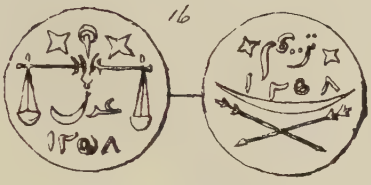
Arabia

		MAKALLA continued
13	5 Centine?	السلطان عوض بن عمر القعيطي - Il sultan 'Awaz bin 'Omar al Kay'iti. Around in English H.H SULTAN HAWAZ JUNG BAHADUR. Rx. ضرب المكلا بشام الشحر ١٣١٥ حسن سن Zarb Al Makalla, Shibam, Al Sheher (three towns in Hadramaut.) 1315. Khams or Khamsin sen. 5 or 50 DFH.
14	do	In tughra form: Al sultan 'Awaz bin Omar, beneath دولة قعيطي = Daulat (State of the) Kay'iti Rx " بضرب مكلا حضرمت ١٣١٨ خمسين سلري = Makalla, Hudramut, 1318 Khamsin (50) centine ? * bizarb = struck for DFH
		KHURFAH. (Capital of Aflaj? 24° 1' Lat 46° 3' Long ?)
15		١٢٢- عاقبت خير باد - Akibat khairbad 122 • = may his future life be prosperous. Rx بلدة خرفاة - Balida Khurfah = City of Khurfah BM.
		TARIM (HADRAMAUT)
16		Pair of scales عدل ١٢٥٨ - 'Adl = justice 1258
		Rx Bow and arrows. ١٢٥٨ تريم - Tarim 1258 H.W.
17		variety of No 16 same date. DFH.


15

14

13


16

17

SOUTHERN RUSSIA
AND
THE CAUCASUS
Black Sea
S. of Azov
Sevastopol
Trebizond
Erzeroom
Kiev
Kharkov
Kursk
Voronej
Tchernigov
Jekaterinoslav
Kherson
Nikopol
Odessa
Simferopol
Stavropol Gov.
Astrakan
Caspian Sea
Kuban
Caucasus
Elbruz
Baku
Tiflis
Derbend
Kotschak R.
Manytsch R.
Kinderlinsk R.
Kuma R.
Terek R.
Volga
Saratov
Samara
Orenburg
Ural R.
Aralsk
Aktiubinsk
Uralsk
Gurjew
Mangyschlak
Aralo-Caspian Depression
Ust Urt Plateau
Mertvoi or Dead R.
Czarevitza R.
Kirel R.
Telton salt
Baskunchak
Bolgevesh
Inder
Saruchik
Tschelkar
Kamenetz
Jitomir
Tchernazy
Tchernigovka
Tchernigovka
Tchernigovka

Muhammadan Russia

Crimea
Caucasia
- Erwan
- Ganjah (Elizabethpol)
- Shamakha
- Nukha

Georgia
- Tiflis

Nakhchewan.

History of the Crimean peninsula.

The earliest known inhabitants of the Crimea were the Cimmerians who were driven out by the Scythians about B C 680-31 leaving only a remnant who took refuge in the mountains. In A D 62 the peninsula was over run by the Alans and successively by the Goths, the Huns in 376, the Khozars in the eighth century who were expelled by the Byzantines in 1016, and the Kipchaks who possessed themselves about 1050 of Khazary by which name the peninsula was called (after the Khozars) they being in their turn expelled by the Mongols about 1237

Penticapæum (or Kertch) was for a time 1343 occupied by the Venetians, their successors being the Genoese who had established themselves at Kaffa in 1263-67.

After the destruction of the Golden Horde or Kipchaks by Timur the Tatar, (or Tamarlane) the Tatars of the Crimea elected in 1420 a Khan for themselves one Hajji who assumed the name of Giray his capital being at Solkhat now Esky-Krim This Khanate continued independent until the conquest of Krim by Muhammad II in 1475 who made the Khan prisoner and sent the Genoese and other christians into slavery. The Khans thenceforth the vassals of the Othmanli Sultans became their main props marching at the head of armies varying from one to two hundred thousand strong inspiring Poles Hungarians and Germans with terror. Upon the Khan engaging in war, each Kadalik or district of the Crimea was bound to furnish the army with a wagon drawn by two horses, and a load of corn The cavalry were armed with sabre and lance, the infantry besides the sword employed the sling, and bows and arrows. Both cavalry and infantry used the lasso.

The Khanate once included a vast territory, stretching from the Danube on the one hand to the Caucasus on the other, while its northern frontier extended as far as Poland and Lesser Russia Baghcheserai the capital, in the days of its prosperity, contained nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants, with palaces, Kiosks, mosques, and minarets, lining the bank of the Jourouk-sou, or grouped on the terraced sides of a valley resembling Matlock. The Khans were continually devastating the Russian provinces until the year 1777 when Suwaroff dispersed the troops of Daulet Giray who fled to the Caucasus, and the usurper Selim Giray ascended the throne under the protection of Catherine II He was however forced to appeal to Russia for succour against the revolt of his own subjects, and the Crimea was finally annexed to Russia by the order of the Empress Aug^{t} 1783.

The Crimea was occupied by the allied forces of Great Britain France and Sardinia during the Russo-Turkish war of 1853-6, during which period were fought the battles of the Alma, Tchormaya, Balaclava and Inkerman, and the formidable fortress of Sebastopol was reduced by seige. Baghcheserai was the capital of the Khans after the destruction of Solkhat and their palace is preserved to this day. Kaffa formerly Theodosia is a seaport at which an import and export trade is carried on and thrives as a favourite watering place.

Crimea

KHĀNS OF THE KRIM (GERAI KHĀNS)	AH	AD
Hajjī Giray bin Ghiyas ed dīn	823	1420
Nūr Daulat bin Hajjī	871	1466
Mangli Giray I bin Hajjī	873	1469
Nur Daulat (restored)	878	1477
Jani Beg Giray I	882	1477
Mangli Giray I (restored)	883	1478
Muhammad Giray I bin Mangli	921	1515
Ghazī Giray I bin Muhamd	929	1523
Sa'ādat Giray I bin Menglī	929	1523
Islam Giray I bin Muhamd	938	1532
Sāhib Giray I bin Menglī	938	1532
Daulat Giray I bin Mubarak	958	1551
Muhamd Giray II bin Daulet	985	1577
Islam Giray II bin Daulet	992	1584
Ghazī Giray II bin Daulet	996	1588
Fath Giray I bin Daulet	1002	1594
Ghazī Giray II (restored)	1002	1594
Salamat Giray I bin Daulat	1017	608
Jānī Beg Giray II bin Mubarak	1019	1610
Muhamd Giray III bin Sa'ādat	1031	1627
Jānī Beg II (restored)	1036	1635
Inayat Giray bin Ghazi	1045	1638
Bahadur Giray bin Salamat	1048	1642
Muhamd Giray IV bin Salamat	052	1644
Islam Giray III bin Salamat	1054	1646
Muhamd IV (restored)	1064	1654
'Ādil Giray bin Daulat	1075	1665
Selim Giray I bin Bahadur	1081	1670
Murād Giray bin Mubarak	1088	1677
Hajjī Giray II bin Krim Giray	1094	1683
Selim I (restored)	1095	1684

Sá'ádat Giráy II bin Krim Giráy	1102	1691
Safa Giráy bin Safa Giráy	1102	1691
Selím I (again)	1103	1692
Daulat Giráy II bin Selím	1109	1698
Selim I (again)	1114	1702
Ghazi Giray III bin Selím	1117	1705
Kaplan Giráy I bin Selim	1119	1707
Daulat (restored)	1119	1707
Kaplan (restored)	1125	1713
Karā Daulat Giráy bin 'Ádil	1127	1715
Sá'ádat Giráy III bin Selím	1127	1715
Manglí Giráy II bin Selím	1136	1724
Kaplan (again)	1142	1730
Fath Giráy II bin Daulat	1149	1736
Manglí (restored)	1150	1737
Salamat Giráy II bin Selím	1152	1739
Selím Giráy II bin Kaplan	1156	1743
Arslán Giráy bin Daulat	1161	1748
Hakím Giráy bin Sá'ádat	1168	1755
Krim Giráy bin Daulat	1171	1758
Selím Giráy III bin Fath	1177	1764
Arslán (restored)	1180	1767
Makhsúd Giráy I bin Salamat	1181	1767
Krim (restored)	1182	1768
Daulat Giráy III bin Arslan	1184	1770
Kaplan Giráy II bin Selím	1184	1771
Selím III (restored)	1184	1771
Makhsúd Giráy II	1185	1771
Sáhib Giráy II bin Ahmád Giráy	1185	1772
Daulat III (restored)	1189	1775
Shákin Giráy bin Ahmád Giráy	1191	1777
(Crimea ceded to Russia)	1197	1783

Crimea. Gerai Khans.

BAGHCHESERAI

SAHIB GERAI I 939-957 AH

1 Manghut? صاحب كراى بن منكلى كراى · Sahib Gerai bin Mengli Gerai
Sahib Gerai son of Mengli Gerai Wheel in the centre
℞ Tamgha ۹۴۷ضرب فرق يرده · Zarb Kark ir · Struck at
Kark ir (near Baghchesarai) 947 (1) R.6.

DAULET GERAI I 957-985 A.H.

2 Manghut? دولت كراى بن مبارك كراى = Daulet Gerai bin Mubarak Gerai
℞ Tamgha and date ۹۵۷ · 957 R. Pl VIII 25

MUHAMMAD GERAI II 985-992 A.H.

3 Manghut? محمد كراى بن دولت كراى = Muhammad Gerai bin Daulet Gerai
℞ Tamgha R. Pl VIII 8.

SAHIB GERAI II 1185-1189 AH

4 Manghut? صاحب كراى خان · Sahib Gerai Khan.
℞ ۱۱۸۵ ضرب فى باغچه سراى = Zarb fi Baghcheserai 1185
R Pl XVIII - 1.

SHAHIN GERAI 1191-1197 AH

5 Deshtik? شاهين كراى خان = Shahin Gerai Khan
℞ ۱۱۹۱ ضرب فى باغچه سراى · Zarb fi Baghcheserai 1191
ا over ب signifies first year of reign R Pl XVII. 1.

6 Onluk? خان شاهين كراى بن احمد كراى سلطان · Khan Shahin Gerai
bin Ahmad Gerai Sultan
℞ as No 5 but with Tamgha in the centre × regnal year 3
R. Pl XVIII 40

7 Polowtka? as last except regnal year 2 D F H

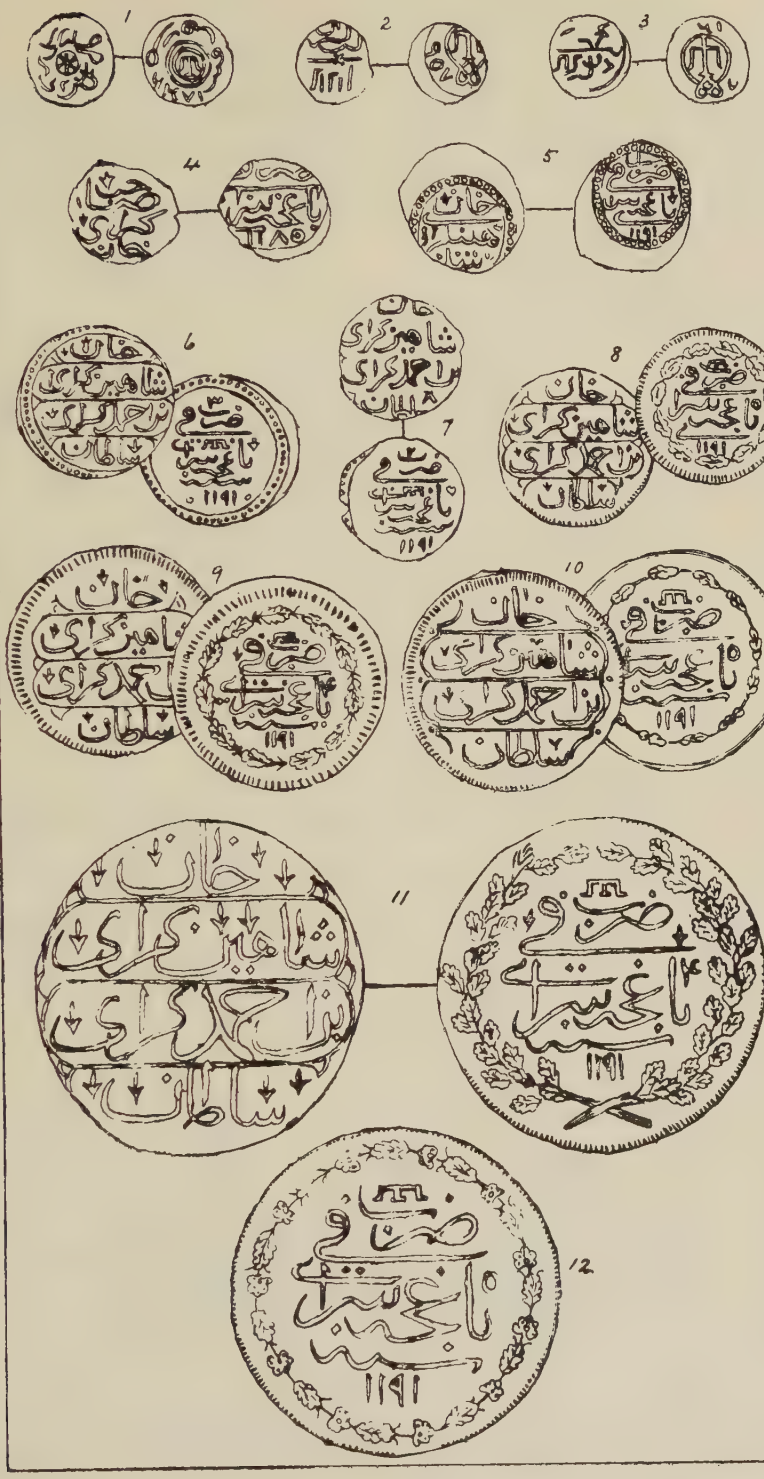
8 Denga same readings but year ٥ · 5 at right. × Tamgha at top

9 Kopeck " " " " ۴ · ۴ " R. Pl XXIII 130

10 " " " " " ٥ · 5 variety D.F.H

11 Kyrmis " " " " ۴ · ۴ R Pl XXII 119

12 " " " " " ٥ · 5 variety R Pl XXVI 172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Crimea Gerai Khans.

		BAGHCHESERAI cont.d
13	Kyrmis	similar to 12 year 5 but with different arrangement of wreath on reverse R. Pl. XXVII 201
14	"	another variety same reading year 4=6 " 227
		KAFFA
	SHAHIN GERAI 1191 – 1197 AH	
15	Tschal	Tughra with arabesque to left Rx 1191 ضرب كفه • Zarb fi Kaffa 1191 with regnal year D.5 and Tamgha R. Pl XXIX 235
16	"	variety of last with different Tughra and flower on either side and year 4=6 on reverse R XXX 240.

CAUCASIA.

PANAHABAD Now SHUSHA

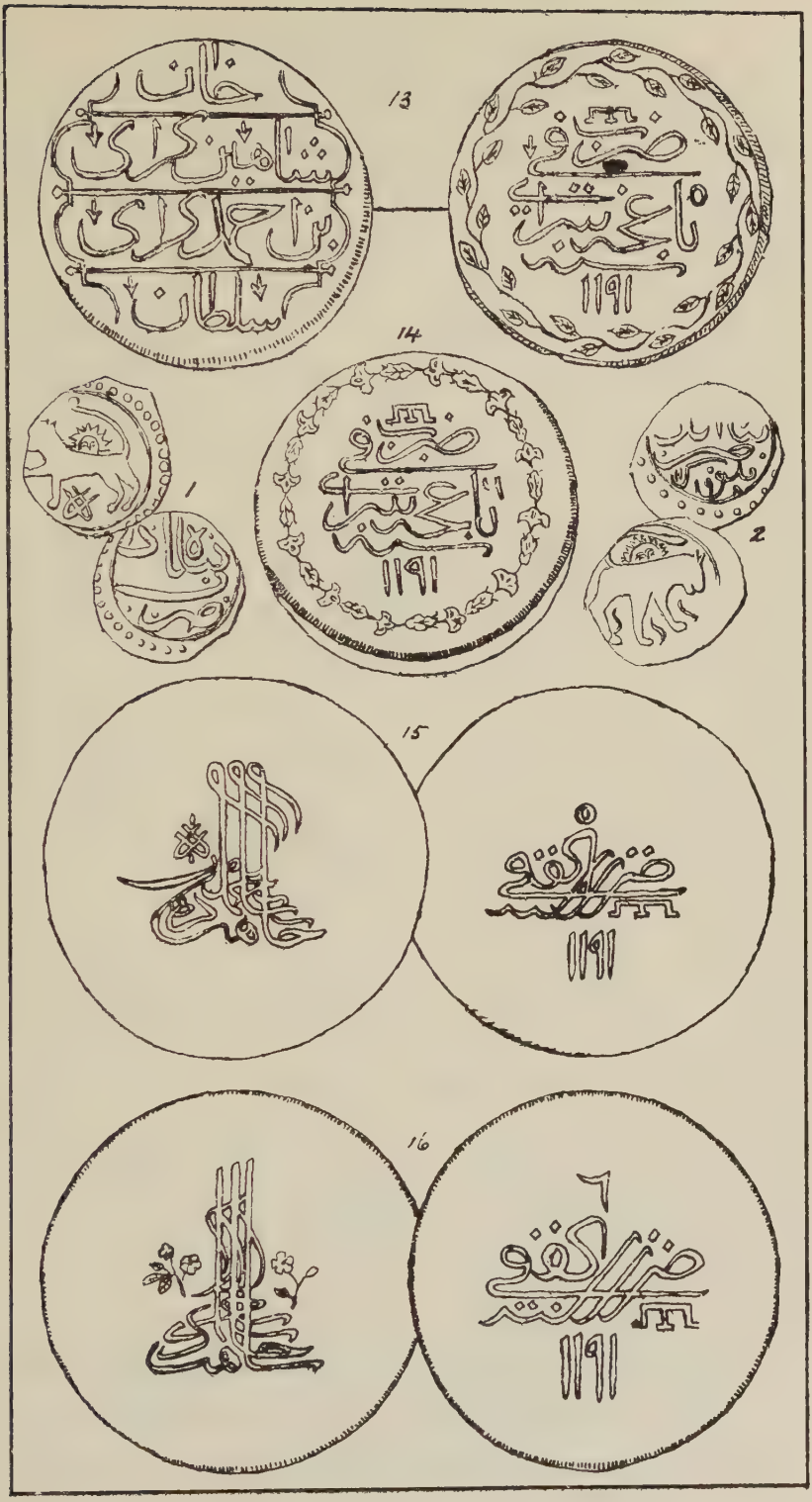
Founded by Nadir Shah and formerly the capital of the Khanate of Karabagh The fortress was built in 1759 by Pana Khan. In 1805 Ibrahim Khan invoked Russia's protection and the annexation was completed in 1822.

1 Lion and sun to left with Tamgha below

Rx ضرب پناه اباد } arranged thus.
Zarb Panahabad } پناهاباد H.W.

2 Lion and sun to right.

Rx 1198 فلوس ضرب پناه اباد • Falus zarb Panahabad 1198
Falus struck at Panahabad 1198.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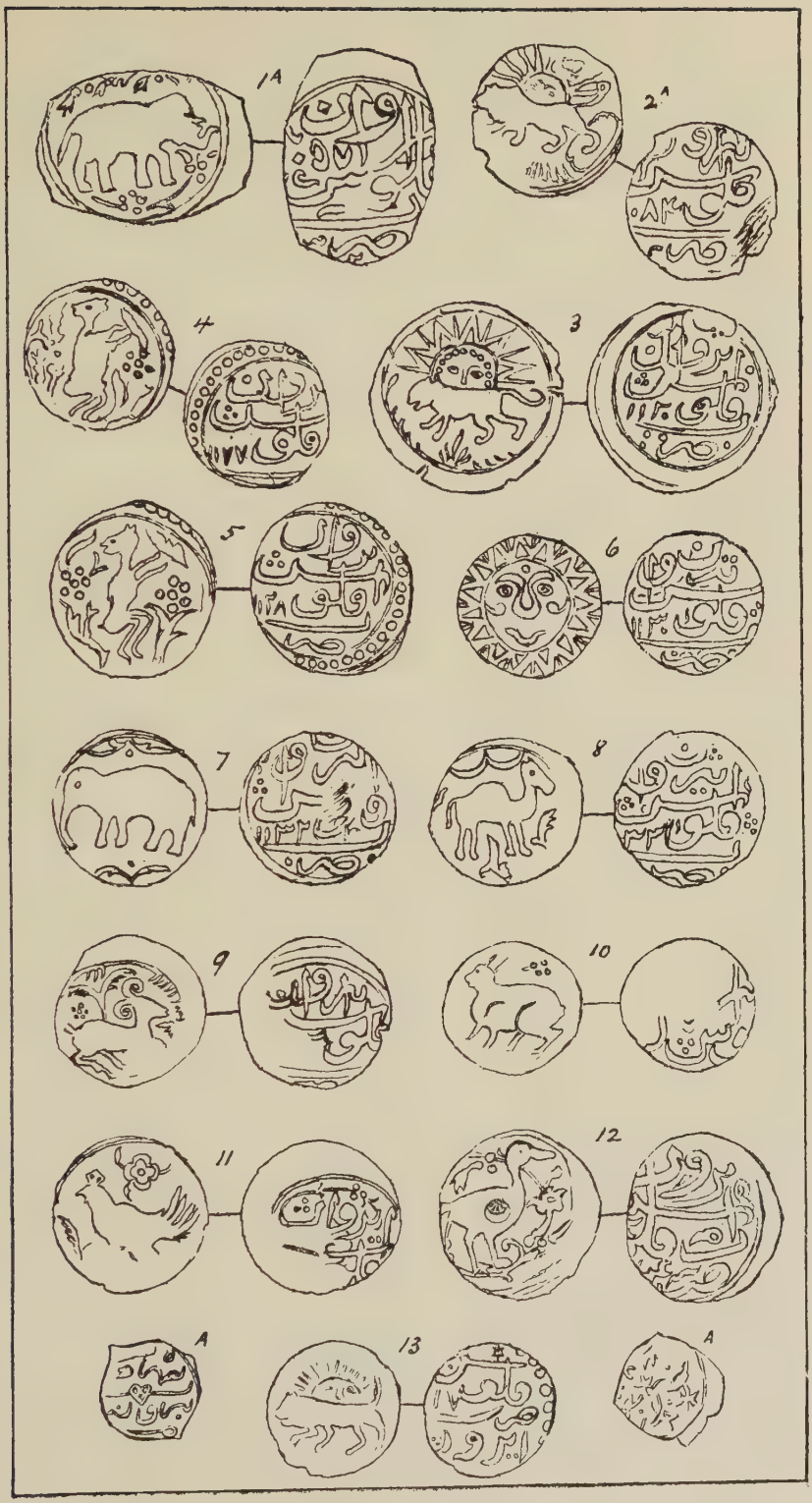
1191

Caucasia.

		ERIVAN. under Persian rule.
1	Bisti	Elephant to right. ℞ ايروان ۵۷ فلوس ضرب Eriwan (1)057 falus zarb — i.e. Copper (coin) struck at Eriwan 1057 A.H Shahs of Persia 49
2	Kasbeg	Lion to left with sun ℞ ايروان فلوس ۱۸ ضرب Eriwan falus (1)084 zarb — S.P. 35
3	Bisti	similar but dated ۱۱۲۰ = 1120 S.P. 36
4	Kasbeg	Ape in tree looking back ℞ ايروان فلوس ۱۱۲۷ ضرب Eriwan falus 1127 zarb — S.P. 55
5	Kum Bisti	similar but dated 1128 S.P. 56
6	Kasbeg	Sun with rays ℞ ايروان فلوس ۱۱۳۰ ضرب Eriwan falus 1130 zarb — S.P. 46
7	"	Elephant to left ℞ ايروان فلوس ۱۱۳۲ ضرب Eriwan falus 1132 zarb — S.P. 50
8	"	Dromedary to right ℞ ايروان فلوس ۱۱۳۳ (۱) ضرب Eriwan falus (1)133 zarb — S.P. 53
9	"	Ram to right ℞ ايروان فلوس ضرب Eriwan falus - zarb — S.P. 54
10	"	Hare to left ℞ - فلوس - ايرو Eri(wan) - falus S.P. 57
11	"	Cock to left ℞ - ايروان فلوس Eriwan falus S.P. 58
12	Kum Bisti	Goose to right ℞ ايروان فلوس ۴۳ ضرب Eriwan falus (1)143 zarb — S.P. 59
13	Kasbeg	Lion and sun to right ℞ فلوس ۱۷ ضرب ايروان Falus zarb Eriwan (1)170? S.P. 39
		TURKISH OCCUPATION. 961 - 1024
A	Manghir	Struck during the above period عز نصره ضرب ايرون 'Azz nasrah zarb Eriwan ℞ Flowers? see also Turkey 125 HW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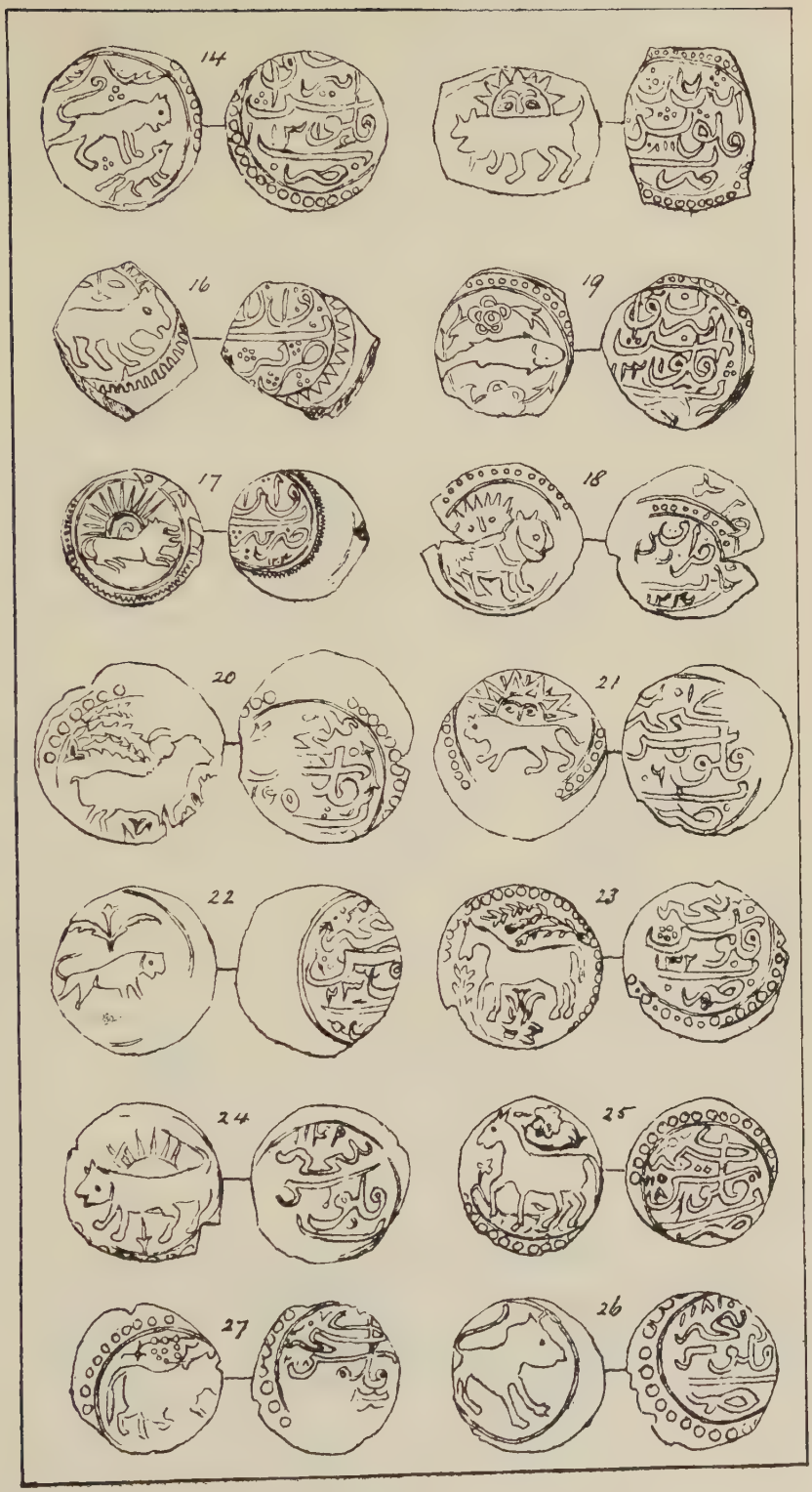
Caucasia.

		ERIVAN cont.d	
14	Nom. Bista	Lion and cub to right. Rx ايروان فلوس ١١٣٦ ضرب	
		Erivan falus zarb 1136 i.e. copper (coin) struck	
		at Erivan 1136	S.P. 47
15	Kazbeg	Lion and sun to left. Rx ايروان فلوس ٨١١ ضرب	
		Erivan falus zarb 1180 (date reversed)	S.P. 40
16	"	Lion and sun to right. Rx وان ا ضرب van a zar	
		Erivan zarb ضرب er zar D.F.H	
17	"	Lion and sun to right. Rx arranged as last but.	
		dated 1204	D.F.H
18	"	Lion and sun to right. ايروان ضرب ١٢٤	
		Erivan zarb 124 (1240?)	S.P. 43
19	"	a fish to right. Rx ايروان فلوس ١٢٢١ ضرب	
		Erivan falus zarb 1221	D.F.H
		GANJAH (now ELIZABETPOL) under Persia	
20	Nom. Bista	Deer to right. Rx گنجه فلوس ١٦٠ ضرب	
		Ganjah falus zarb 16 ?	S.P. 178
21	"	Lion and sun to left. Rx گنجه فلوس ١٠٦ ضرب	
		Ganjah falus zarb (1)106	S.P. 168
22	"	Lion (and cub ?) to right. compare with No 14	
		Rx as last but dated ٢٣٠ (11)23	S.P. 170
23	"	Horse to left. Rx گنجه فلوس ١٣٢ ضرب	
		Ganjah falus zarb (1)132	S.P. 173
24	"	Lion and sun to left. Rx ١١٤٩ گنجه فلوس ضرب	
		1149 Ganjah falus zarb	S.P. 169
25	"	Horse to left. Rx گنجه فلوس ١١٥٨ ضرب	
		Ganjah falus zarb 1158	S.P. 175
26	Kazbeg	Lion to right. Rx ١١٨١ گنجه فلوس ضرب	
		Ganjah falus zarb 1181	S.P. 171
27	"	Horse? to right. Rx گنجه فلوس ضرب ٢١٨	
		Ganjah falus zarb 218	S.P. 176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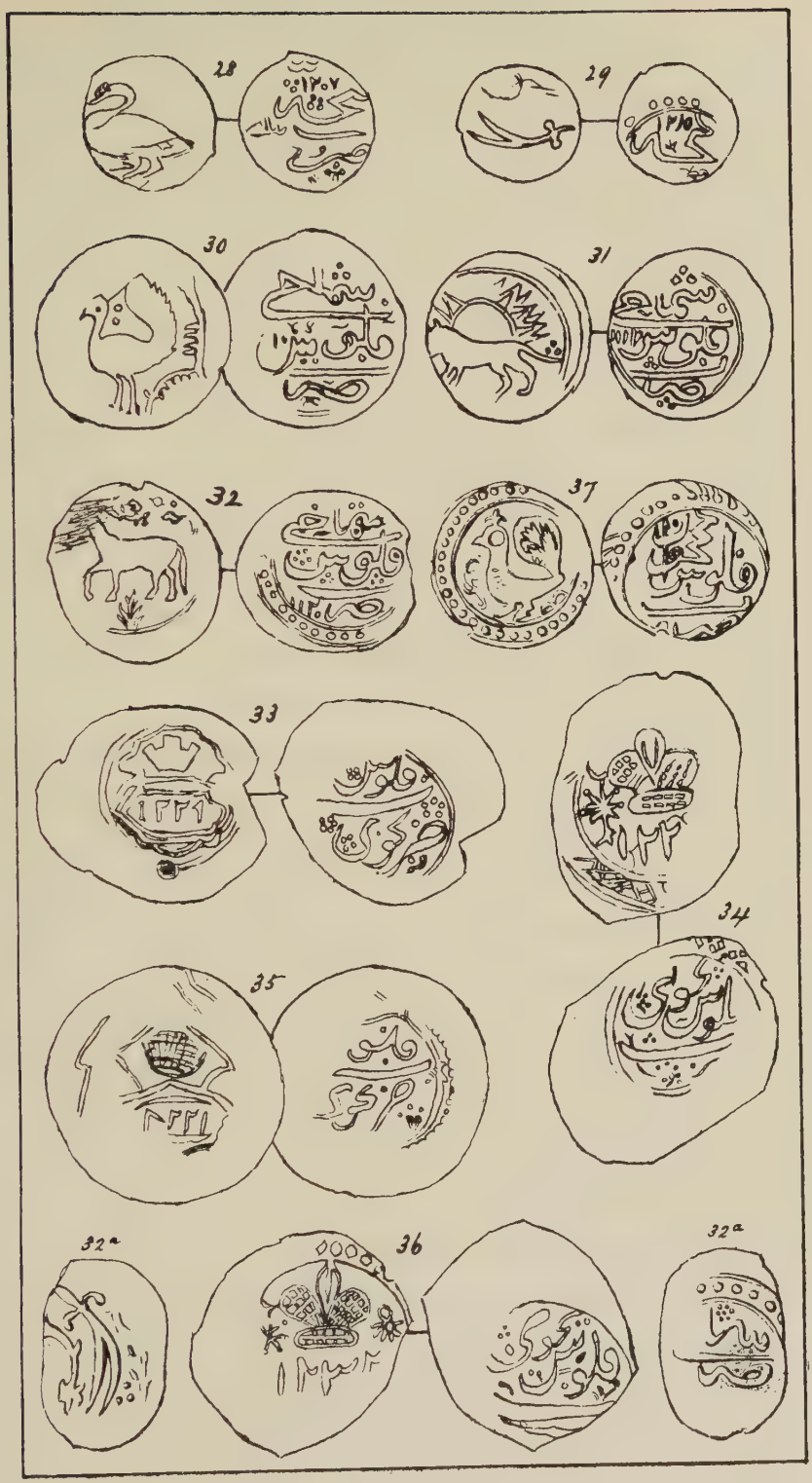
Caucasia.

		GANJAH cont^{d}
28	Kazbeg	Goose to left. Rx ضرب گنجه ۱۲۰۷ Ganjah zarb 1207 S.P. 180
29	"	Two-bladed sword of 'Ali (known as Zu'l-fikar) Rx گنجه ۱۲۱۵ = Ganjah 1215 S.P. 181
		SHAMAKHA under Persian rule
30	Bisti	Peacock to left Rx ضرب فلوس (۱۱۱۰) شماخی Shamākhī falus zarb 1110 S.P. 117
31	Nim Bisti	Lion & sun to left Rx ضرب فلوس ۱۱۱۷ شماخی Shamākhī falus zarb 1117 S.P. 115
32	"	Horse to left Rx as last but dated ۱۱۲۰ = 1120 S.P. 116
32^{a}	Bisti	Two bladed sword Rx zarb Shamakhi D.M.
		NUKHA. Local Khan
33	Bisti	Under a turreted crown ۱۲۲۱ = 1221 Rx ضرب نخوی فلوس - Zarb Nukhooey falus. BM
34		Under Imperial Russian crown ۱۲۲x = 122x Rx ضرب فلوس نخوی - Zarb falus Nukhooey. BM
35		Under Imperial Russian crown ۸۲۲۱ = 1228 reversed Rx same reading as No 33. B.M
36		Under Imperial Russian crown. ۱۲۳۲ - 1232 Rx same reading as No 34
		NAKHCHUWAN (in Erivan) (under Persian rule)
37	Bisti	Peacock to left. Rx ضرب فلوس نخچوان - Zarb falus Nakhchuwan.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32a

History of Caucasian cities

Erevan has been identified by some as owing its name to Rewan Kul who built a castle there at the command of Shah Ismā'il about 1412. The present fortress was erected by the Turks in the 16th century. It was taken ~~taken~~ by the Persians under Shah Abbas in 1604 besieged by the Turks in 1615 and reconquered by the Persians under Nadir Shah in the 18th cent'y. In 1780 it was successfully defended against Herakles of Georgia, and in 1804 resisted the Russians

At length in 1827 Paskievich took the fortress by storm and in the following year the town and province were ceded to Russia.

Ganjah, the present town of Elizabethpol, was founded by Shah Abbas and remained under Persian rule till 1804, when it was stormed by the Russians and renamed in honour of Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander I. In 1826 it was the scene of a great victory over the Persians

Nukha is a town in the Caucasian government of Elizabethpol under Russia and was before 1819 the capital of the Khanate of Sheki. It was a mere village up to the middle of the 18th cent'y, when it was chosen by Hajji Tchelyabi the founder of the Khanate of Sheki as his residence. The Russian occupation dates from 1807, and annexation 1819.

Shamakha the ancient capital of Shirwan was conquered by the Persians in 1501 and continued with brief interruption to be a part of their dominions until the fall of the Safavids. It was sacked in 1712 by the Lesghians, and eight years later the town and province was devastated by a Daghestan chief Ala ud daula who was recognized later by Persia as the Khan of Shirwan. In 1724 the Khanate was taken by Turkey but 10 years after Nadir Shah reconquered it with terrible ravages.

On his departure Shirwan became independent under Mahmud Seyyed who rebuilt Shamakha. The province was finally annexed by Russia in 1805 after the voluntary submission of its last Khan Mustafa. (Ency Brit abridged)

History of Georgia

The history of Georgia emerges from fable in the time of Alexander the great, who brought the land under subjection Freed from the Macedonian yoke by Pharnawas on the death of Alexander in 323 BC. Georgia remained with interruptions for upwards of 2000 years under its own Kings or Mephé In the fourth century it received Christianity, and subsequently suffered much from the raids of the Sassanides and the Arabs, till eventually it was made a province of the Khalifate in the 8th century.

After a brief gleam of liberty, Georgia again passed onto the power of Muhammadan rulers of Persia in the ninth century. Towards the end of the 10th cent. it once more struggled into independence under Bagrat III to enter on a period of wise internal rule and of flourishing trade The reign of Bagrat VI (1360-961 was disturbed by the irruption of Timur, who forced the faith of Muhammad on the inhabitants. Giorgi VII (1396-1407) restored Christianity. His successor Alexander I divided the kingdom between his three sons Subdivision once begun was carried on till Georgia had twenty-six princes

The eastern states Karthuli and Kachetien early came under the domination of the Persian Shahs, and the Georgian princes sought by aid of the Czar (after 1791 to obtain freedom. In 1783 Herakles II formally declared himself a Russian vassal, and Georg XI resigned in favour of the Emperor Paul in 1799 The western states Imerethi, Mingrelia and Guria suffered greatly from civil conflict, were overrun by Caucasian mountain tribes, and finally were brought under allegiance to the Turks in 1536. One by one the states have since been transferred to Russia (1803-38).

(Oracle Encyclopedia)

Caucasia

GEORGIA.

DAWITH II 1089 - 1125 AD

1	Talus	King on horseback ბ – ↻ Dawith — Langlois Pl III·8
		℞ حسام المسيح - داود بن كيوركى الملك الملوك Sword of Messiah · Daud son of Giorgi King of Kings

DEMETER I 1125 - 1154 AD with name of AL MOKTAFY

2	.	King of Kings ბ Dlemeter' Sword of Messiah III 9
3	.	المقتفى امير المومنين - Al Moktafy prince of believers 10
4	.	11

DEMETER I with the name of Mahmud (Seljuk Sultan) (Persia)

5	.	Ob reads as No 2 ℞ ..... محمود Mahmud III 12

DEMETER I with the name of Mas'ud

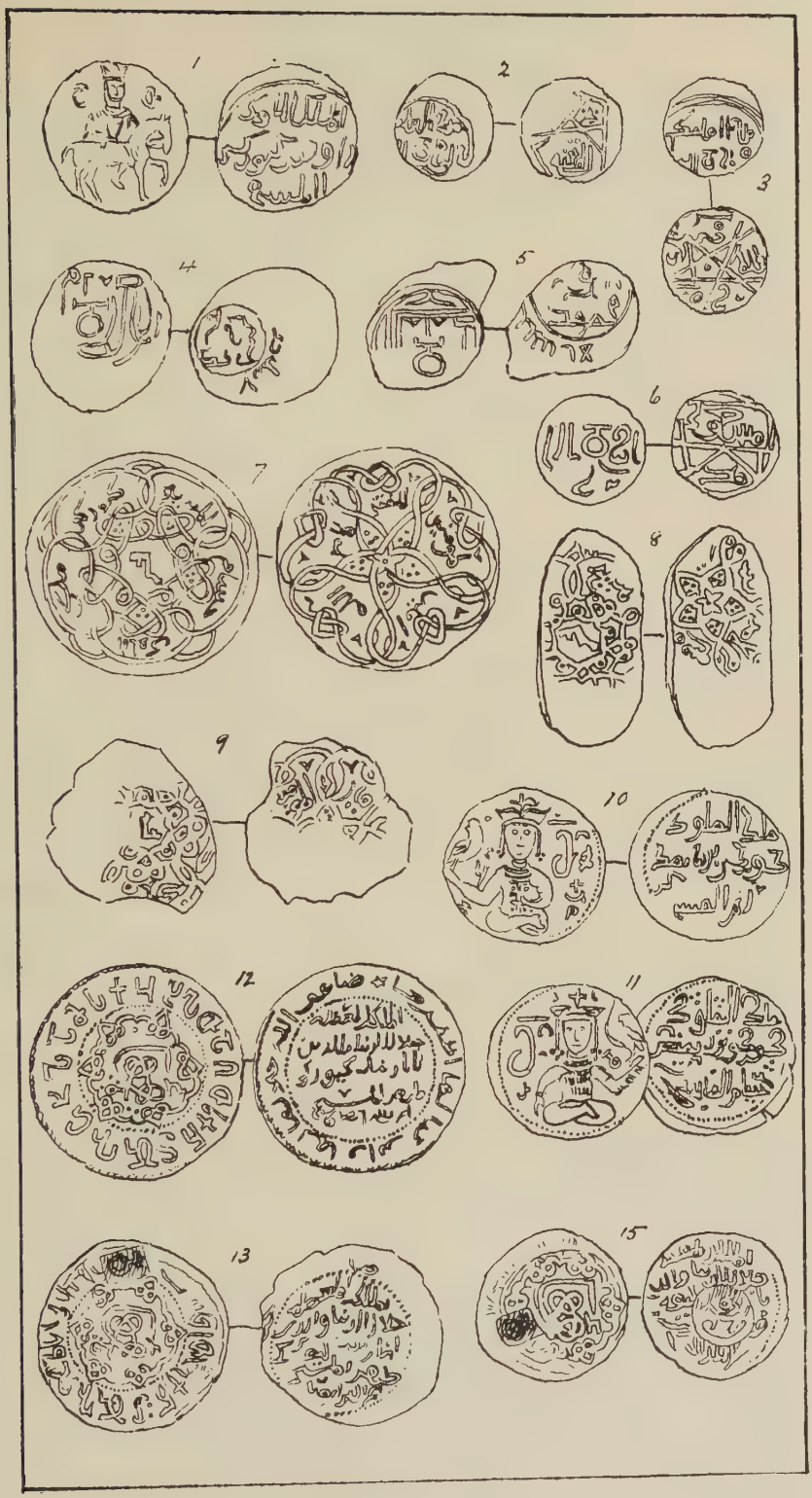
6	.	Ob reads as No 2 ℞ ⴑⴁⴑⴁ مسعود Mas'ud Demetri III 13

GIORGI III 1154 84 AD with name of AL MOKTAFY LAMR ILLAH

7		Pattern of die restored from 5 examples III 14 ⴂⴈⴑⴂ Giorgi King of Kings, Sword of Messiah In the field ⴗⴍ·Giorgi ℞ لله المقتفى امير المومنين لامر Al moktafy, prince of believers, by the order of God
8+9		Portions of the above III. 15 16
10		King seated facing, ბ Giorgi ⴕⴗⴑⴁ 300 90 4 · 394 IV 1
11		℞ King of Kings, George son of Demetri, sword of Messiah 2

THAMAR (Queen) 1184 - 1212 AD.

12		Pattern of die restored from 14 examples 3 ⴕⴖⴖ, ⴖⴖ, ⴖⴗⴕⴁ, ⴖⴀⴕⴀ, ⴈⴕⴕⴂ, ⴁⴀⴑⴁⴂ, ⴕⴂ, ⴗⴕⴖⴂ, ⴂⴁⴖ This coin was struck in the year 407. in centre ⴑⴁⴁⴖ · Thamar ℞ الملكة الملوك والملكات The queen of Kings & Queens جلال الدنيا والدولة والدين glory of the world empire & religion تامار ابنة كيوركى Thamar daughter of Giorgi اعز الله نصارة who glorifies God in her victories in margin ضاعف الله الجلا لها وايد اقبالها اظفرها . as God exalts her glory & fortifies her with prosperity
13		as No 12 but Gm ბ.D IV 4
14		
15		IV. 5. 6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Caucasia

GEORGIA cont.

16 6 18 Shew various strikings from the same die L. Pl IV 7.8.9

THAMAR and GIORGI of Novgorod (husband)

Pattern of die restored from 9 examples IV. 10

In the cartouche formed by the interlacing

19 ქრისტე ბრძანებდა ჭეშმარიტ ჭეშმარიტთა მეფეთა მეფე მეფეთ

O God exalt the King of Kings ᲗᲐ Thamar, in the centre

℞ same inscription ᲒᲘ Giorgi, in the centre

20

21 Coins of the same shewing various parts of the design

22 Pl IV 11.12 13

THAMAR and DAWITH SOSLAN (2nd husband)

23 ჩჟჟჩ (year) 420 (1200 AD) ᲗᲐ ᲓᲐ Thamar × Dawith V 1

In the centre a crossbow?

℞ الملكة الملكات Queen of queens

جلال الدنيا والدولة والدين Splendour of the world, empire & religion

تامار ابنة كيورگى Thamar daughter of Giorgi

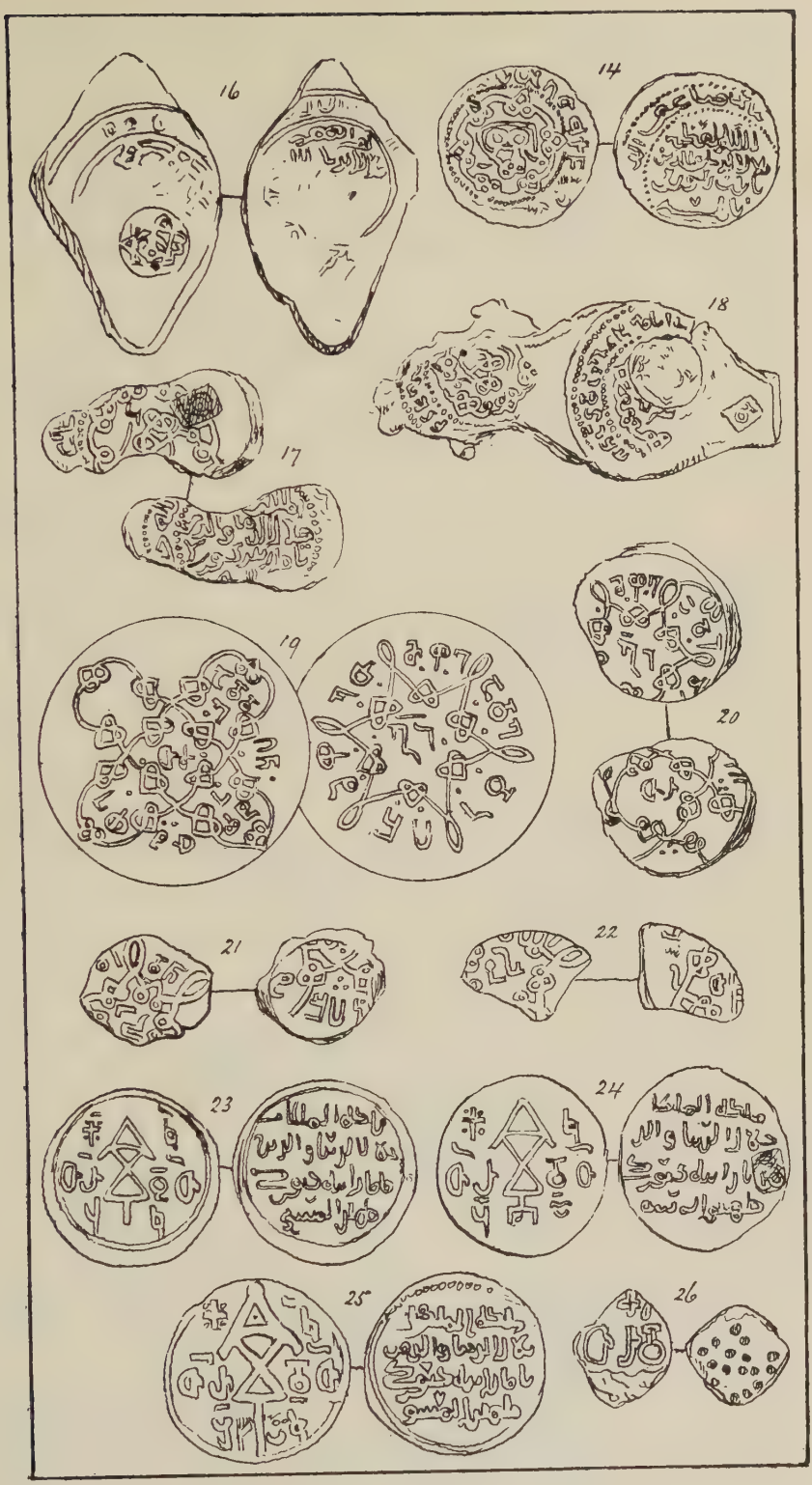
ظهير المسيح Supporter of the Messiah

Al malikah al malikat - Jalal al dunyā wa al daula wa-ladīn Thamar abna Giorgi - Zahīr al Messie

24 The same with countermark ᲓᲐ V 2

25 Another variety V 3

26 ᲗᲐᲓᲐ Thamar × Dawith ℞ dotted V. 4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Caucasia

GEORGIA cont^d

THAMAR and her son GIORGI IV

27 Portions of the following inscriptions V.5+6

28 ⴑⴔⴄ ⴅⴏⴄⴇ ⴖⴑⴅⴇ ⴍⴑⴇⴔⴑⴍ ⴘⴂⴔⴑⴍⴍ ⴂⴂⴔⴑⴍⴍⴍ ⴂⴑⴅⴏⴄⴍⴍ ⴑⴑⴅⴄ

"The year 430 (1210 AD) was the time this coin was made"

In the centre თამარ. Thamar (Mkhedrouli characters)

℞ الملك المعظم · The King magnificent

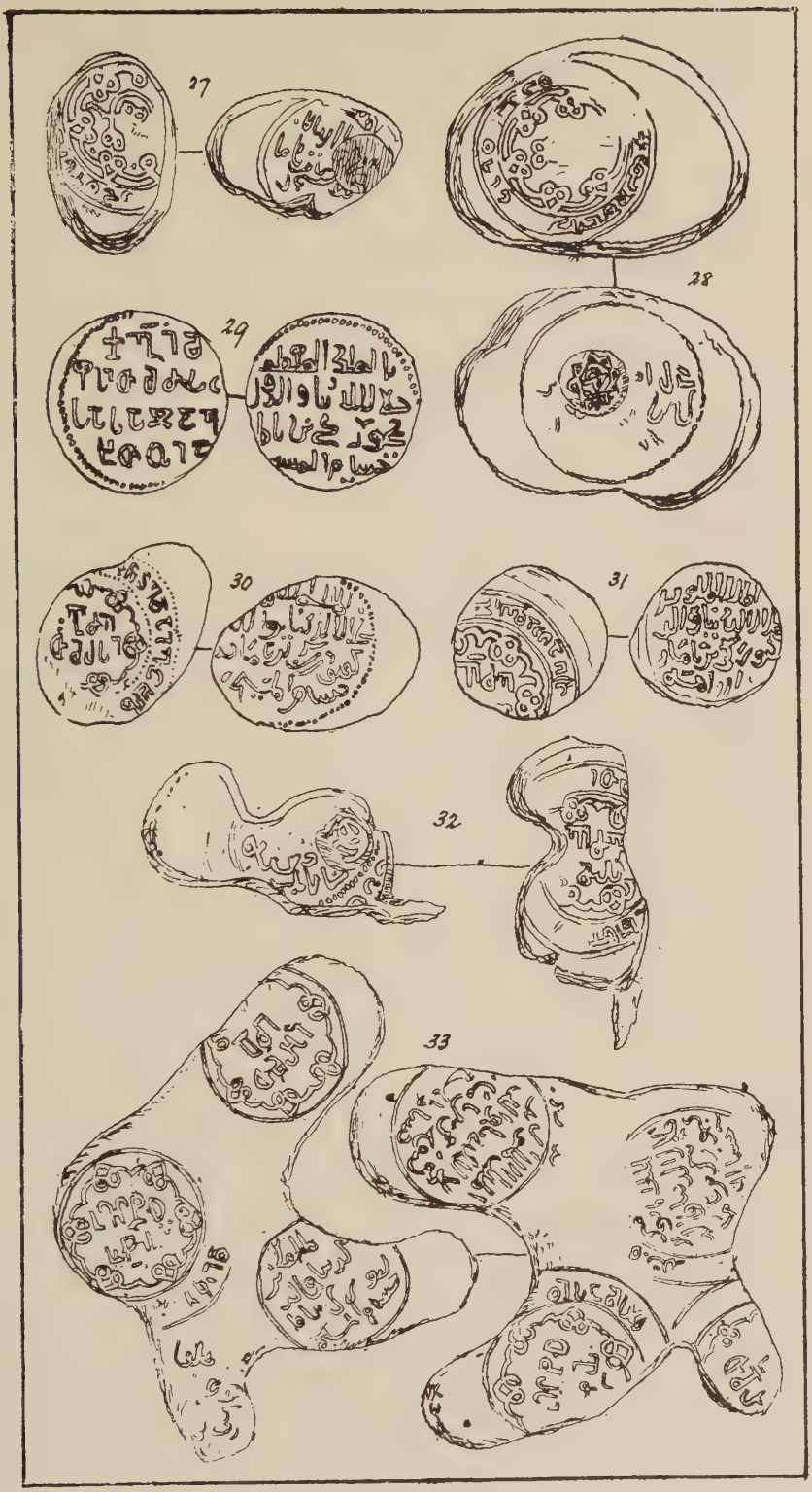
جلال الدنيا والدولة والدين · Splendour of the world, empire & religion

كيورگى بن تامار · Giorgi son of Thamar

حسام المسيح · Sword of the Messiah

GIORGI IV 1212 - 23 AD with title of Lord of JAWAKHETH

29 ⴕ ⴂⴑⴘ ⴖⴑⴆ ⴇⴘⴘⴅⴇ ⴅⴑⴅⴑⴑⴑ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Rulers of Georgia.

	AH	AD
Dawith II (the restorer)		1089 · 1125
Demetre I		1125 - 1154
Giorgi III		1154 - 1184
Thamar (Queen)		1184 - 1212
1st husband Giorgi of Novgorod		
2nd . Dawith III soslan		
Giorgi IV (the coward)		1212 · 1223
Giorgi IV + his mother Thamar		
Rusudan daughter of Thamar		1223 · 1247
Dawith V (soslan)		1243 - 1269
Demetre II		1273 - 1289
Dawith VI		1292 - 1310
Wakhtang III (Mongol ruler)		1301 · 1307
Bagrat V		1360 - 1395
Giorgi VII		1395 - 1407
Constantine II		1407 · 1414
Demetre of Imurethi		1447 · 1452
Giorgi VIII		1452 - 1469
Bagrat of Imurethi		
Simon under Persia	1124 - 1129	1712 - 1716
Bakar - Shah Nawaz III	1130 - 1137	1717 - 1724
Timourez II	1157 - 1176	1744 - 1762
Timourez II + Heracles		
Heracles II	1176 - 1213	1762 - 1798
Giorgi XII	1213 · 1215	1798 - 1800
Zarewith Dawith	1215 - 1216	1800 · 1801
Russian occupation	1219	1804

Georgian numerals and Alphabet

Numerals	Assomthruli characters	Mkhedruli characters	Sound in English	Numerals	Assomthruli characters	Mkhedruli characters	Sound in English
1	Ⴀ	ა	A	300	Ⴣ	ტ	T
2	Ⴁ	ბ	B	400	Ⴤ	უ	V
3	Ⴂ	გ	G	400	Ⴥ	ფ	Vi
4	Ⴃ	დ	D	500	Ⴆ	ქ	Ph
5	Ⴄ	ე	E	600	Ⴇ	ღ	K
6	Ⴅ	ვ	W	700	Ⴈ	ყ	G
7	Ⴆ	ზ	Z	800	Ⴉ	შ	Q
8	Ⴇ	ჱ	Ĕ	900	Ⴊ	ჩ	Ch
9	Ⴈ	თ	Th	1000	Ⴋ	ც	Tch
10	Ⴉ	ი	I	2000	Ⴌ	ძ	Tz
20	Ⴊ	კ	C	3000	Ⴍ	წ	Dz
30	Ⴋ	ლ	L	4000	Ⴎ	ჭ	Ti
40	Ⴌ	მ	M	5000	Ⴏ	ხ	Dch
50	Ⴍ	ნ	N	6000	Ⴐ	ჯ	Nh
60	Ⴎ	ჲ	Ie	7000	Ⴑ	ჰ	Khh
70	Ⴏ	ო	O	8000	Ⴒ	ჱ	Dj
80	Ⴐ	პ	P	9000	Ⴓ	ჳ	Hh
90	Ⴑ	ჟ	J	10000	Ⴔ	ჴ	Ho
100	Ⴒ	რ	R			ფ	F
200	Ⴓ	ს	S			ჵ	Ĕ

Georgian era

The Georgian era consisted of a succession of cycles of 532 years each, commencing from the creation of the world which was compiled to be 5604 years before Christ. —

These cycles continue in the following manner

The first year of the 12th cycle commenced in the year 249 AD, The first year of the 13th in 781 AD and finally the first year of the 14th in 1313 AD

Caucasia.

GEORGIA cont?

34 As last. - Both coins being struck on very curious ingots of copper — L VI. 1.

RUSUDAN (Queen) 1223-1247 AD

35 ᲠᲣᲡᲣᲓᲐᲜ ᲛᲔᲤᲔ - Rusudan the Assomthrauli chaste VI. 2

36 in the field ᲬᲚᲘᲡ-ᲓᲐᲑ - year 447 (1227 AD.) VI. 3

℞ الملكة الملوك والملكان The queen of kings and queens

جلال الدنيا والدولة والدين Splendour of the world empire & religion

رسودان بن تامار ظهير المسيح Rusudan, daughter of Thamar, supporter of the Messiah.

اعز الله انصاره who glorifies God in her victories

COIN OF JALAL UDDĪN sultan of Khwarizm C/m RUSUDAN.

37 السلطان المعظم - The sultan magnificent

جلال الدنيا والدين - Jalal al ud dunya wa'din

C/m with large monogram of Rusudan VI. 8

DAWITH V SOSLAN 1243-69 AD

38 قاان بنده ᲓᲐ شاه جهان داود ملك VI 9

The servant of the Khan master of the world, Daud, King

℞ بشهر تفليس عمر هالله اثنين اربعين ستمائة

City of Tiflis - God preserve their existence - six hundred & forty two

DEMETER II 1273-1289 AD

39 Pattern of die restored from 5 examples - VII. 3

ᲓᲐ monogram "Demeter" ᲐᲤ.ᲐᲤ. ᲛᲔᲤᲔᲗᲐ ᲛᲔᲤᲔ - King of Kings

℞ Crossbow or arbalet

ᲛᲔᲤᲔ ᲐᲮᲛᲐᲓᲘ ᲐᲜ ᲮᲡᲜᲘ ᲮᲚᲔ ᲛᲐ

40 One of the coins as above VII. 4

WAKHTANG III (mongol ruler) under the suzerainty of

GHAZAN KHAN 1301-7 AD

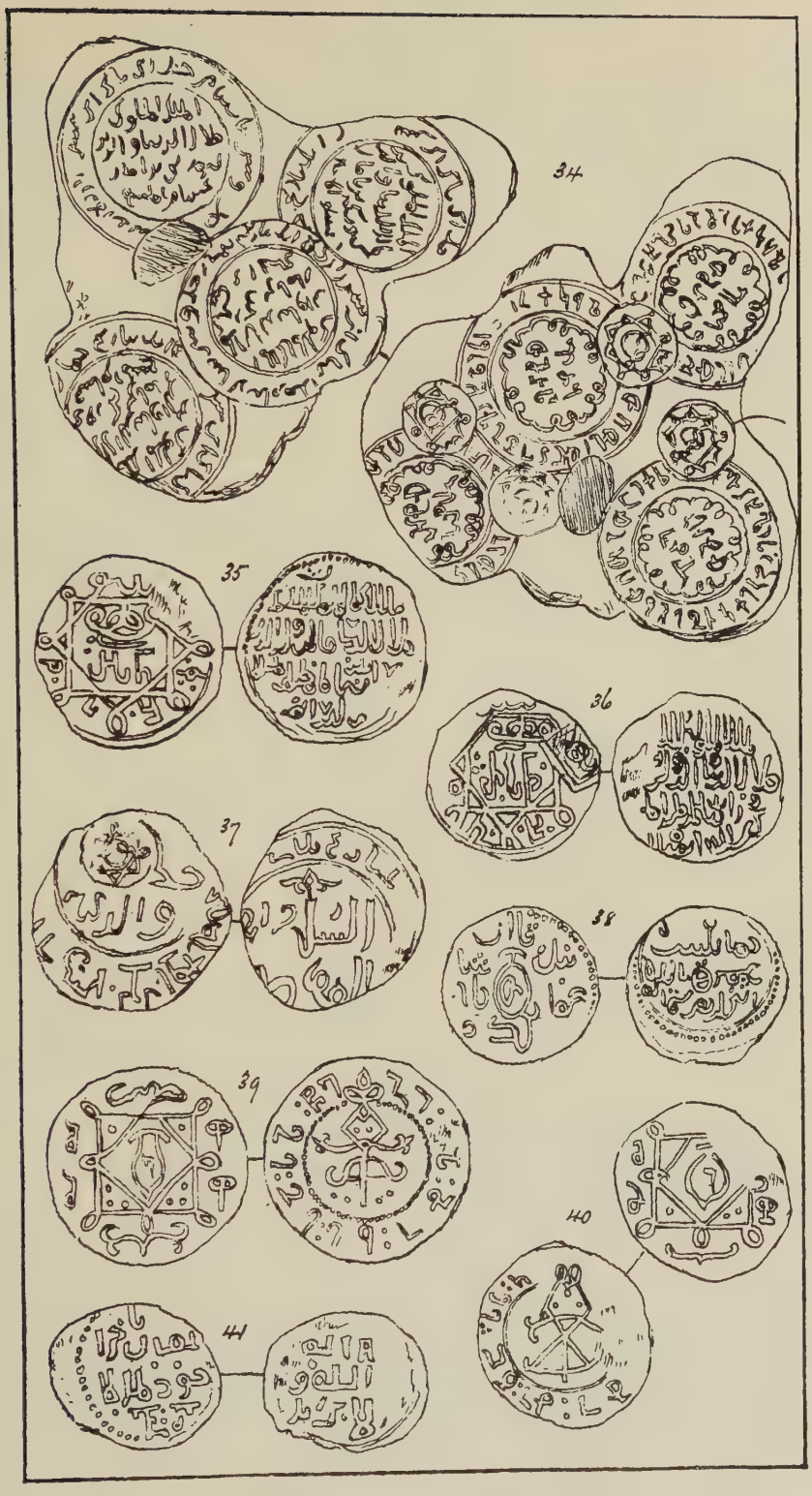
41 قوه خداى (باقبال پاد) شاه By the power & supremacy of the Emperor

جهان غازان محمود ملك الملوك of the world, Ghazan Mahmud -

King of Kings

℞ ᲕᲮᲜᲐ ᲐᲤ - Wakhtang King

قسم الاب والابن وروح القدس VII 8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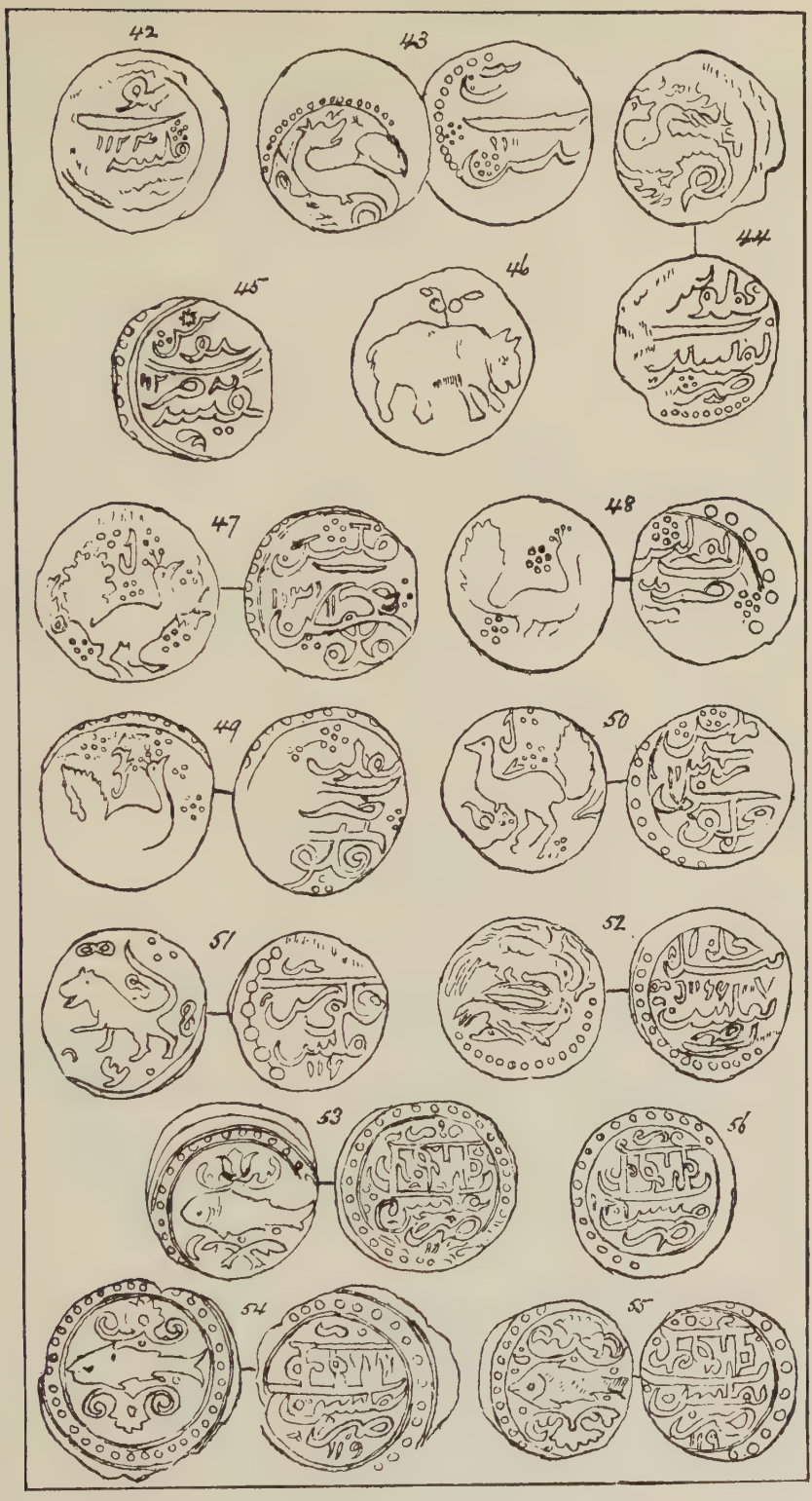
Caucasia.

		GEORGIA cont^d
		SIMON [REGENT under PERSIAS' suzerainty] 1124-29 AH
42	Bisti	Dragon as No 43 ბებ for ბეჟიმონ - Simon L. VIII. 10
		Rx ١١٢٤ تفليس ضرب فلوس - Falus struck a Tiflis 1124.
43	"	Variety undated N. 20894
44	"	do do L. VIII. 11
45	2 Kasbeg	Buffalo to r. as No 46 N. 20867
		Rx ١١٢٤ تفليس ضرب فلوس - Falus struck at Tiflis 1124
46	3 "	As last but larger N 20866
		BAKAR 1130-37 AH
47	Bisti	Peacock to r. ბეკრ for ბაკარ - Bakar (Mkhedruli char^rs)
		Rx ١١٣١ تفليس ضرب فلوس - Falus zarb Tiflis L VIII 12
48	"	Similar N 20898
49	"	" N. 20870
50	"	Peacock to left similar inscriptions to 47 L. VIII. 13
		TIMOUREZ 1156-67 AH
51	"	Tiger to left თემურ for თემურაზ - Themourez. L VIII 14
		Rx ١١٦ تفليس ضرب فلوس - Falus zarb Tiflis 1160
		TIMOUREZ and HERACLES
52	"	Falcon striking a heron
		Rx თე ١١٦٦ ქრ - Timourez 1166 خدا بنده ضرب تفليس
		Khuda banda zarb Tiflis - Of God the servant.
		Struck at Tiflis L. VIII 17
		HERACLES II 1176-1213 AH
53	"	Fish to left Rx ერეკლე - ERECLE (Asomthrauli char^rs)
		underneath ضرب تفليس - zarb Tiflis L IX. 3
54	"	Similar but larger and dated ١١٩٠ = 1190 N. 20909^b
55	"	same type as 53 with similar inscriptions
		but dated as last. N. 20909^c
56	"	As 55 but dated ١٢٠١ = 1201 and smaller N. 20905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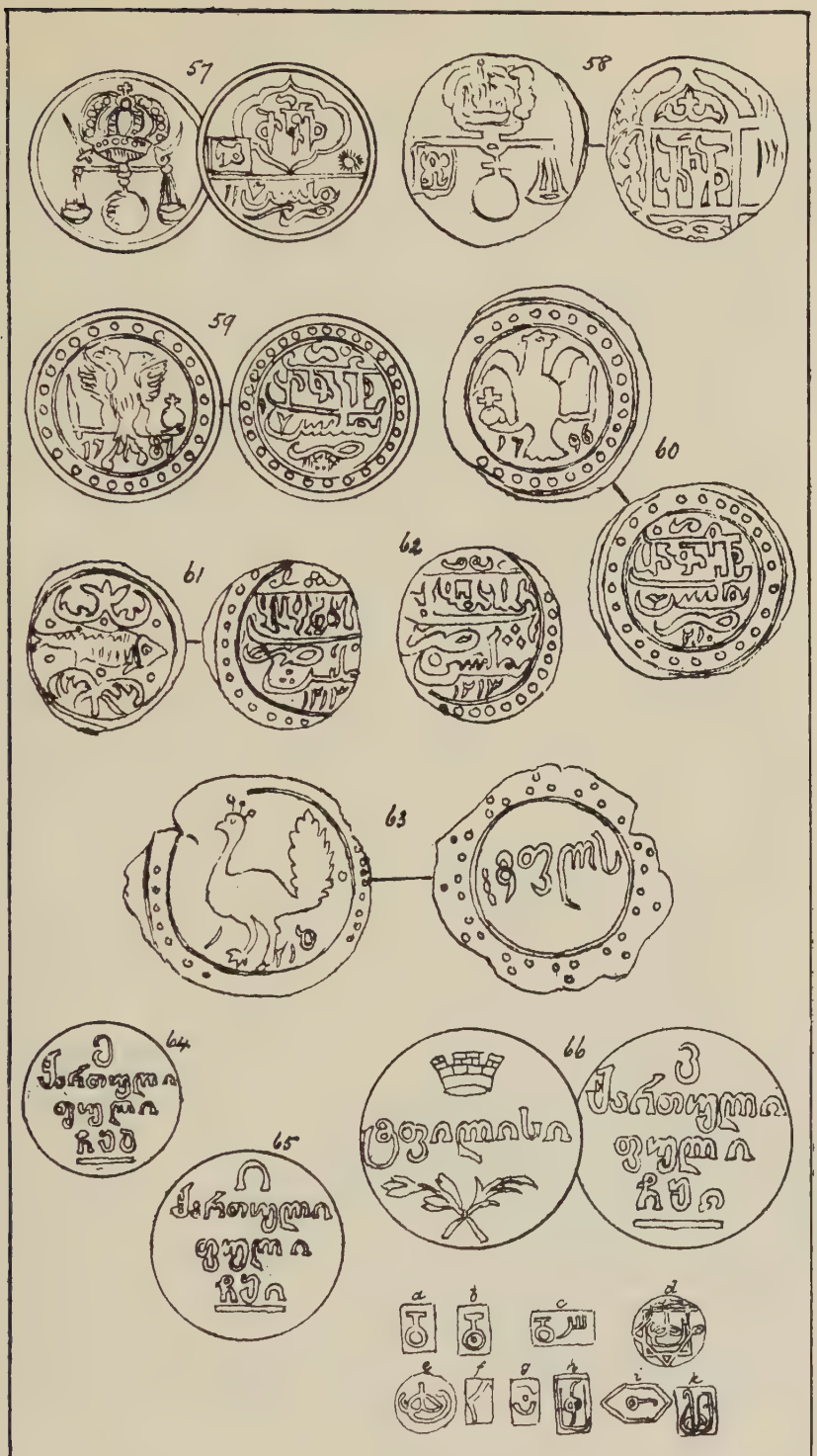
Caucasia.

		GEORGIA cont'd	
57	Bisti	Pair of scales under a crown	
		Rx same reading as 53 but dated 117- ✝ c/m	L IX 4
58	"	similar but undated c/m	N: 20930
		RUSSIAN SUZERAINTY 1783 AD	
59	"	Imperial Russian eagle 17 – 87(AD)	L IX 5
		Rx as 53 but dated ١٢٠٢ - 1202(AH)	
60	"	as last but dated 17 – 96(AD)	L IX 6
		Rx as 53 but dated ١٢١٠ = 1210(AH)	
		GIORGI XII 1213 - 1215 AH	
61	½ "	A fish with scrolls under and over	L IX 9
		Rx ⴂⴇⴈⴀⴊⴂⴇ = Georgi in Assomthraule characters	
		١٢١٣ جلفا ⴑⴋⴐ - Zarb Tiflis 1213	
62	1 "	as last but larger	N 20944
		DAWITH 1215 - 1216(AH)	
63	2 "	Peacock to left ١٢١٥ - 1215	
		Rx ⴑⴑⴋⴆ - Tiflis in Mkhedrouli characters	L IX 10
		RUSSIAN OCCUPATION 1803	
		ALEXANDER I	
64	Denga	ⴑⴑⴐⴋⴈⴆⴈ - Tiflis in Mkhedrouli characters	IX 17
		Rx ⴃ ⴊⴋⴍⴎⴏⴐⴋⴈ ⴑⴑⴋⴈ ⴒⴑⴑ	
		S Phouli Georgia 1805	
65	1 Kopeck	Ob as last Rx ∩ - 10 Phouli Georgia ⴒⴑⴈ - 1810	IX 16
66	2 "	Ob do Rx 3 - 20 " " " "	IX 15
		COUNTERMARKS found on Georgian coins	L PI IX
a-b		c/m with Ⴆ	
c		c/m with Ⴆⴑ	
d		c/m with large monogram of Russudan.	
e		c/m with small monogram of Russudan.	
f.g		c/m of the coins of Dawith Soslan	
h		c/m of the coins of Russudan	
i		c/m with ∞ ∞ - Timourez	
k		c/m with monogram of the name Heracles.	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George Philip & Son, Ltd

The London Geographical Institute

Persia
Various mints

Afghanistan
Balkh
Kabul
Kandahar
Herat

History of Persia.

The Persians, as a nation, first rose into prominence on the ruins of the great empires founded on the Euphrates.

Babylon was taken by Cyrus in 638 B.C. and soon after he extended it more widely than any that had been previously established in the world. It comprised, on one side, the west of India, and on the other, Asia Minor, Syria and Egypt, and the valour indeed, with which the Greeks defended their small territory, alone prevented him from annexing a considerable part of Europe to his domains. After a feeble struggle it succumbed to the brave and disciplined armies of Alexander the great, who won the entire empire of Darius for his own by force of arms, in 331 B.C.

After his death, his immense possessions were divided among his generals, but Greeks and Greek sovereigns continued during several centuries, to reign over Western Asia. About two centuries before Christ, Artaxerces founded the monarchy of the Parthians, and in the third century after Christ the dynasty of the Sassanidæ arose, who restored the name with the religion and laws, of ancient Persia

They were overthrown by the Muhammadan invaders, who suffered in their turn from the successive invasions of the country by the descendants of Genghis Khan, Tamerlane, and the Turks, who entirely changed the aspect of Western Asia At length, in 1501, a native dynasty again arose under Ismael Shah, who placed himself on the throne. After the reign of Abbas the Great, who died in 1628 the princes of the Sofi or Safi dynasty became enervated by luxury and dissipation, and Persia in the beginning of the 19th century, was overrun by the Afghans who carried fire and sword throughout the whole country, and redu

ced its proudest capitals to ashes The atrocities of the Afghans were avenged, and the independence of Persia vindicated by Nadir Shah; but though the victories of this daring chief threw a lustre on his country it was almost torn to pieces after his death by civil war, till the fortune of arms gave a decided superiority to Kerim Khan. His death gave rise to another disputed succession with civil wars as furious as before At length Aga Muhammad, a eunuch raised himself in 1795 by crimes and daring to the sovereignty, and not only held it during his lifetime, but transmitted it to his nephew who assumed the title of Fath 'Alī Shah During the reign of the succeeding monarch Muhammad Mirza, the Persians besieged Herat His gallant defence was due to the exertions of Pottinger, a young English officer, and the seige was raised on the 9th of September 1838 by the appearance in the Persian Gulf of an English fleet. In 1856 they again besieged and captured Herat War was declared by England and an expedition sailed from Bombay Bushire was occupied and the Persian troops were twice defeated by General Outram.

Persian currency

4 Kazbegis	= 1 Bistī	= to Abbasi
10 "	= 1 Shahī	= ¼ "
20 "	= 1 Mahmudi	= ½ "
40 "	= 2 "	= 1 "

Under Nāsir al dīn

1 Kasbegi	= to Shahi	= 1 Turkish para
5 "	= ½ "	= 5 " "
1 Pul	= ⅔ "	

New currency.

1 Pul = 25 Dinar

1 Shahi = 50 "

10000 Dinar = 200 Shahī = 20 Penabad = 10 Kiran = 1 Toman

SHAHS of PERSIA

	AH	AD
SAFAVIDS		
Ismāʻīl I	907	1502
Tahmāsp I bin Ismāʻīl	930	1524
Ismāʻīl II bin Tahmasp	984	1576
Muhammad Khudabanda bin Tahmasp	985	1578
ʻAbbās I bin Muhammad Khudabanda	995	1587
Safī I	1038	1629
ʻAbbās II	1052	1642
Sulaymān I	1077	1667
Hosayn I	1105	1694
Tahmasp II	1135	1722
ʻAbbās III	1144	1731
AFGHĀNS	1148	1736
Mahmud	1135	1722
Ashraf	1137	1725
AFSHARIDS	1142	1729
Nādir	1148	1736
ʻAdil	1160	1747
Shāh Rukh	1161	1748
	1210	1796

ZANDS.	A.H.	A.D.
Karim Khan	1163	1750
Abul-Faleh	1193	1779
'Alī Murad	1193	1779
Muhammad 'Alī	1193	1779
Sadik	1193	1779
'Alī Murad (again)	1196	1782
Ja'far	1199	1785
Lutf 'Alī	1203 1209	1789 1794
KAJARS.		
Aka Muhammad	1193	1779
Faleh 'Alī	1211	1797
Muhammad	1250	1834
Nāsir al dīn	1264	1848
Mujaffar-al dīn Mirza	1314	1896
Muhammad 'Alī Mirza	1325	1907

Persia.

ARDEBIL Province AZARBIJAN.

1 Peacock to right Rx ۱۱۲۳ اردبیل فلوس •
Ardebil falus 1123 • Ardebil copper money S.P.21

ASTARABAD Prov. MAZANDARAN

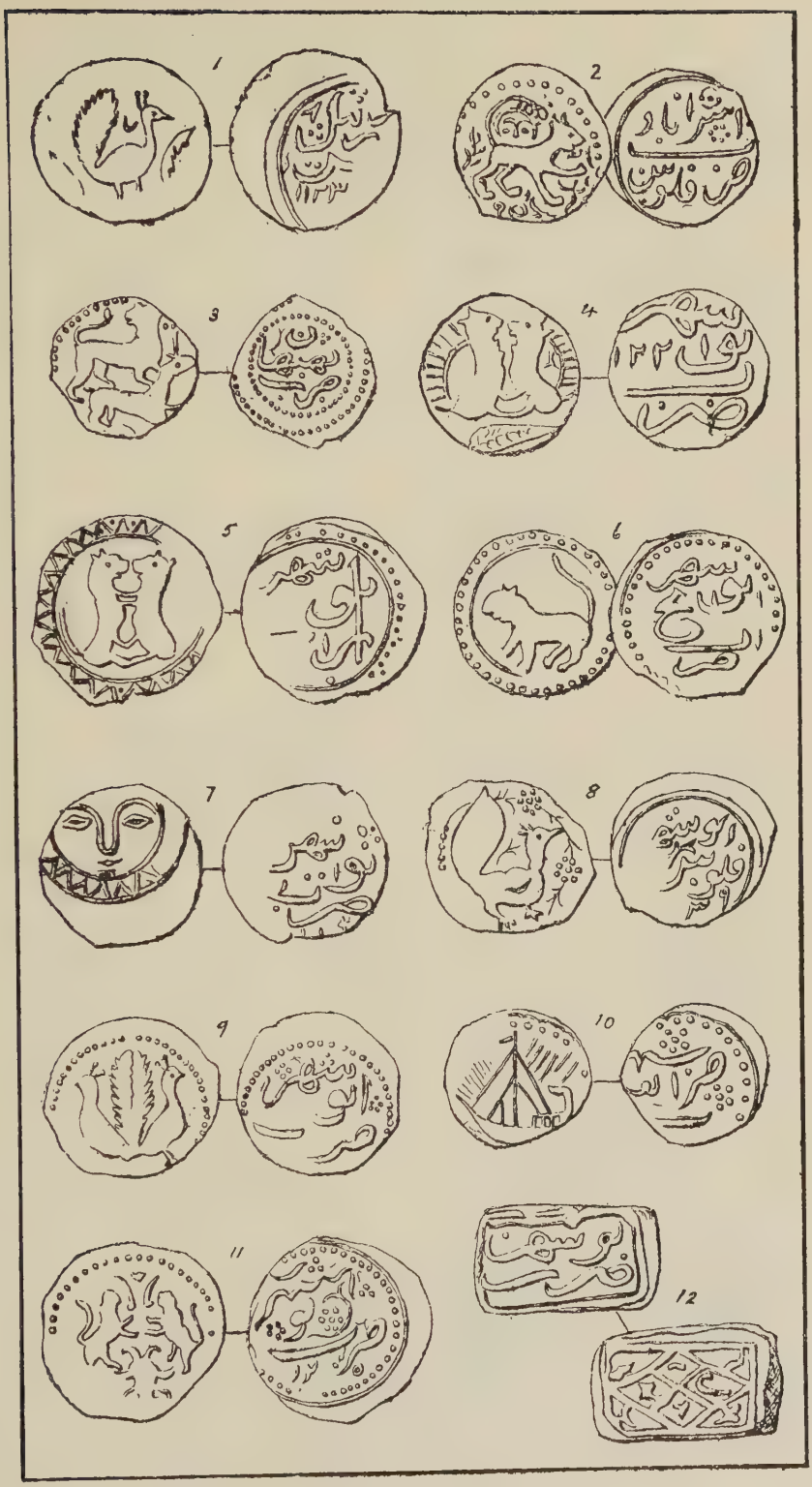
2 Lion + sun to right Rx ضرب فلوس استراباد •
Zarb falus Astarabad B.M.

BEHBEHAN Prov FARSISTAN

3 Lion seizing stag Rx ضرب بهبهان •
Zarb Behbehan • Struck at Behbehan S.P.20

BUSHIRE (ABU-SHEHR) Persian Gulf

4 Two lions facing each other Rx ۱۲۲ ضرب ابو شهر
Zarb Abu-Shehr (1)122 S.P.4
5 a variety of the last one with ابو شهر رایج
Abu Shehr raij = Abu-Shehr currency. S.P.5
6 Lion to left. Rx ضرب ابو شهر رایج
Zarb Abu shehr raij = Currency struck in Abu Shehr S.P.6
7 Sun face. Rx ۱۱۱۴ ضرب ابو شهر = Zarb Abu-Shehr
The date may be either 1114 or 1214 S.P.8
8 Peacock to right. Rx ۱۲۳۹ ابو شهر فلوس •
Abu Shehr falus 1239. S.P.9
9 Two peacocks back to back. Rx ضرب ابو شهر
Zarb Abu Shehr S.P.10
10 Native stuff Rx ضرب ابو شهر Zarb Abu Shehr B.M.
11 Imitation coat of arms. Rx. ۱۲۰۵ ضرب ابو شهر
Zarb Abu-Shehr 1205. D.F.H
12 Arabesque? Rx ضرب ابو شهر Zarb Abu-Shehr D.F.H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Persia

13 Ornament. Rx. ضرب ابو شهر : zarb Abu-Shehr D.F.H

14 Lion to right. Rx. zarb Abu-Shehr ١٢٧٠ - 1270 WH.V.

15 صاحب عادل . Sahib 'Adl . The just lord

Rx. ١٢٦٥ ضرب ابو شهر . zarb Abu-Shehr 1265. M.20878

16 Lion and sun to left. Rx ابو شهر . Abu Shehr DFH

17 Unread Rx zarb Abu-Shehr xx ٣٤ : (12)34 DFH

18 Bird to right.

Rx٢٢٢ ضرب ابو سهر . zarb Abu-Shehr 1222 DFH

19 Stag jumping.

Rx. ابو سهر فلوس . Abu-Shehr falus

20 Lion (or pig?) to right.

Rx٢١ ضرب بندر ابو سهر . zarb Bandar Abu-Shehr

(12)21 . Struck at the port of Abu-Shehr 1221 S.P.19

21 Large flat-fish.

Rx. Same reading and date S.P.24

BANDAR ('ABBAS?) GOMBROON Prov. KIRMAN.

22 Lion to right.

Rx(١٢)١١ بندر فلوس . Bandar falus 1211. S.P.16

23 Lion to right. ١٢ . (12)14

Rx as last Bandar falus. S.P.17.

24 Lion (or pig?) and sun to right.

Rx فلوس رايج بندر . Falus raij Bandar =

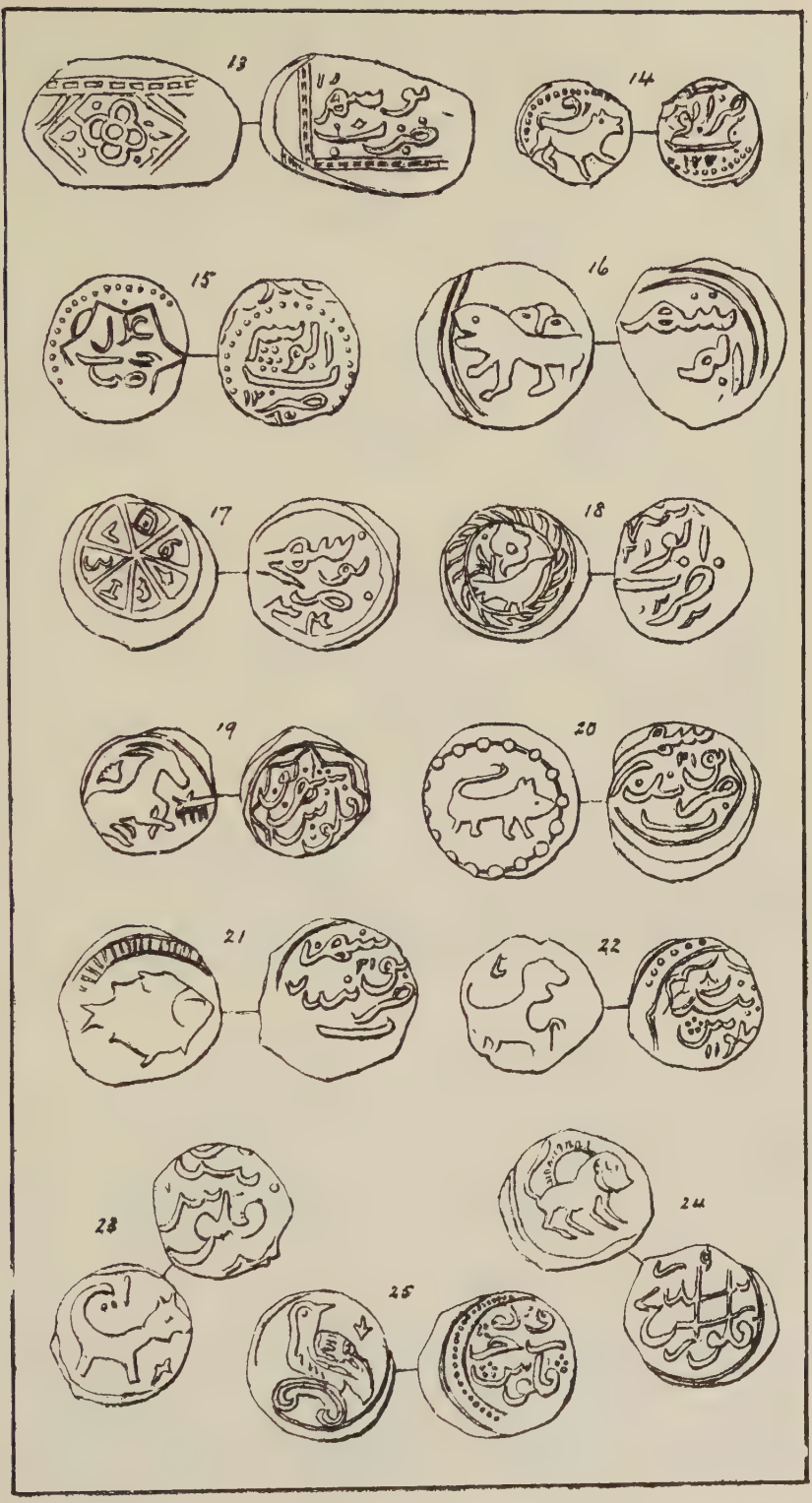
Copper money current in Bandar. i.e. the port. S.P.63

These last three coins might with equal propriety have been ascribed to Bandar Abu Shehr, both are ports.

BORUJIRD Prov. IRAK AJEMI

25 Bird looking back

Rx برو جرد فلوس . Borujird falus S.P.60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Persia.

DEMAWAND. (Near TEHERAN.)

27 Lion and sun to right. Rx فلوس ضرب دماوند.
Falus zarb Demawand S.P.108

HAMADAN. (anc. ECBATANA.) Prov. IRAK AJEMI.

28 Dragon looking to right. Rx فلوس همدان.
Hamadan falus. DFH

29 Eagle and partridge Rx فلوس همدان (۱۱)۵۴
Hamadan falus 1154 N.20803

30 Two fishes Rx فلوس ضرب همدان. Falus zarb Hamadan BM

31 Flower. Rx ضرب بلدة ۱۲۵٦ همدان.
Hamadan baldah zarb 1256. DFH
(struck in the city of Hamadan 1256)

ISFAHAN. capital of IRAK AJEMI

32 Lion and sun to right. Rx. ۱۱۲۰ ضرب فلوس اصفهان
Isfahan falus zarb 1120 S.P.26

33 Lion and stag to right. Rx. فلوس ضرب اصفهان
Falus zarb Isfahan N.20861

34 Lion and sun to left. Rx ضرب دار السلطنة اصفهان
zarb dar al Sultanat Isfahan.
Struck at the seat of the Sultanat, Isfahan WHY.

KASHAN. Prov. IRAK AJEMI

35 Peacock to left. Rx. فلوس كاشان (ضر)ب
Falus Kashan zarb. S.P.167

36 Lion and sun to right Rx. ۳۲ ضرب فلوس كاشان
Kashan falus zarb (11)32 S.P.163

37 as last but dated ۳۷ - 1137 S.P.164

38 Surface. Rx فلوس ضرب كاشان
Falus zarb Kashan S.P.166

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Persia.

KAZWIN (KASBIN) Prov. IRAK AJEMI

39 Lion and sun to right. Rx ١١٣٠ فلوس ضرب قزوين
Falus zarb Kazwin 1130 S.P.125

40 Horse and sun to right Rx ٣ فلوس ضرب قزوين
Falus zarb Kazwin 1180 ? SP 128

41 Ibex to left. Rx فلوس ضرب قزوين
Falus zarb Kazwin SP 130

KHUI (KHOI) Prov. AZERBIJAN.

42 Sunface Rx. فلوس ضرب خوي
Falus zarb Khuī DFH

43 Lion and sun to left Rx. ١١٨٩ خوي فلوس ضرب
Khuī falus zarb 1189 N. 20814

44 Deer to left Rx. ٢٢ خوي ضرب
Khuī zarb (11)22 DFH

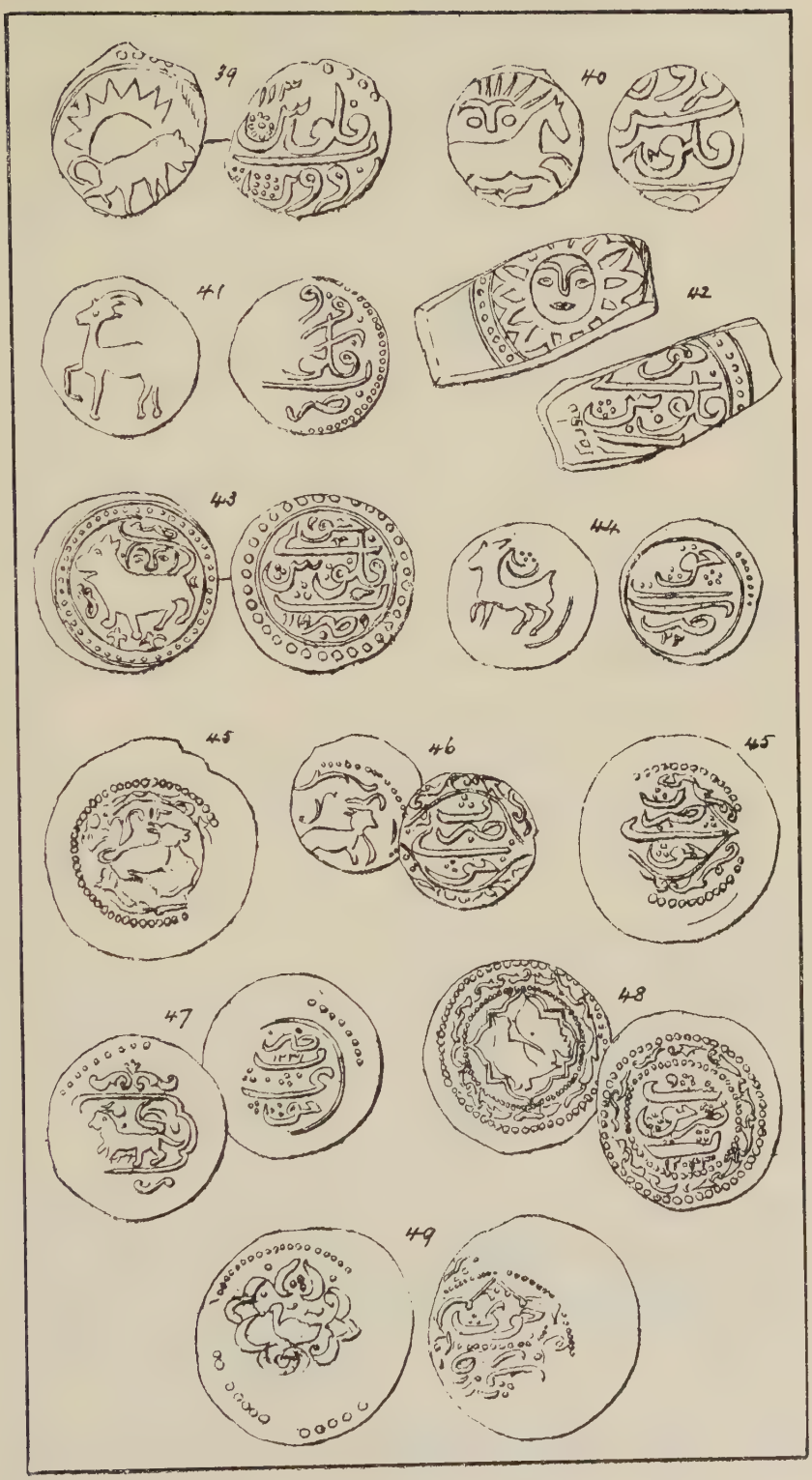
45 Ass to right ١٢ . (12)12 Rx ضرب خوى
zarb Khuī N 20819

46 Similar to last. but smaller. Brit. Mus. cat.
calls the animal a hare SP 106

47 Deer to left. Rx. ١٢٣١ ضرب خوي
zarb Khuī 1231 N. 20818

48 Peacock to left. Rx. ١٢٤٣ خوي ضرب
Khuī zarb 1243 N. 20820

49 Bird to left Rx. ضرب خوي
zarb Khuī (zarb read upside down) SP 107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Persia.

KIRMANSHAHAN. In KURDISTAN.

50 Sun or Surface. Rx. ضرب كرمانشاهان
Zarb Kirmanshahan BM.

51 Lion and sun to right. Rx. كرمانشاهان فلوس
Kirmanshahan falus SP.159

52 Horseman to right. Rx. ١٢٤٤ كرمانشاهان فلوس
Kirmanshahan falus 1244 BM.

53 Lion and sun to right. Rx. نشان كرما فلوس
Kirmanshahan falus. BM.

LAHIJAN. Prov. GHILAN. (near RESHT)

54 Flower? Rx. ضرب لاهجان
Zarb Lahijan BM.

55 Lion and stag? Rx. لاهجان فلوس
Lahijan falus BM.

56 لاهجان فلوس = Lahijan falus
Rx. Inscription doubful BM.

57 Lahijan falus
Rx. ١٢٢٥ = 1225 BM.

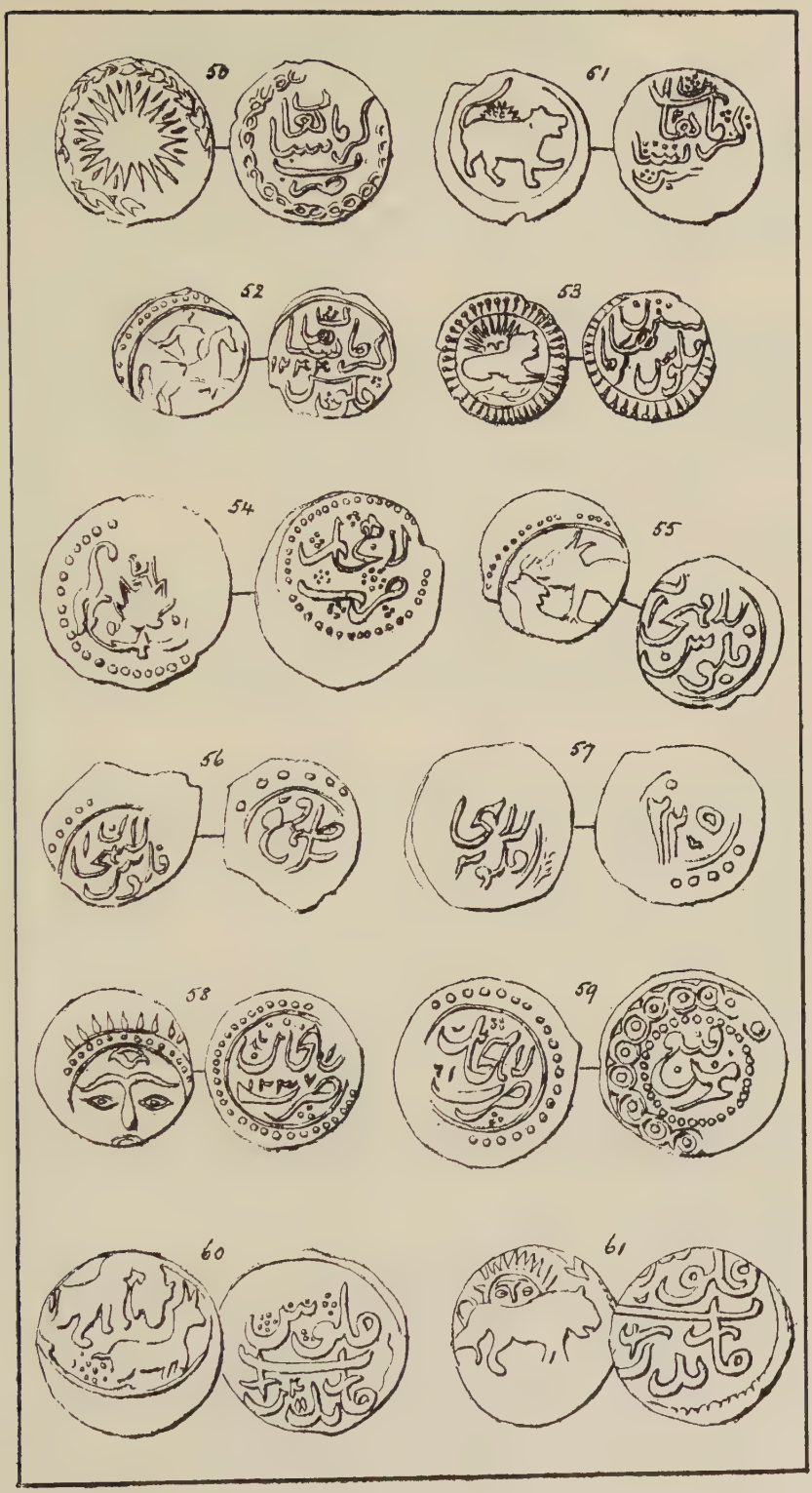
58 Surface. Rx ١٢٣٧ ضرب لاهجان
Zarb Lahijan 1237 BM.

59 Zarb Lahijan ٦١ = (12)61
BM.

MAZANDARAN. Capital of Khal. province.

60 Lion and stag to right. Rx. ١١٤٠ فلوس ضرب مازندران
Falus (zar)b Mazandaran 1140. (bbl struck) SP.184

61 Lion and sun to right. Rx. فلوس (ضر)ب مازندران
Falus (zar)b Mazandaran. DFH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Persia.

MESHHED. Capital prov KHURASAN.

62 Lion and sun to left. Rx. فلوس ضرب مشهد مقدس
Falus zarb Meshhed makdus.
Falus struck at Meshhed the holy SP 188

63 Elephant and rider to left countermarked رايج
raij. current. Rx. فلوس ضرب مشهد مقدس ١٢٠٥
Falus zarb Meshhed makdus 1205. SP. 190

64 Sunface.
Rx zarb Meshhed makdus 1247 SP. 189

65 Elephant and rider to right. ١٢٤٧ · 1246
Rx zarb falus Meshhed makdus SP. 191

66 Lion and sun to left. ١٢٦١ · 1261
Rx Falus Meshhed makdus BM.

67 رايج · raij: current. struck over another design
Rx Falus zarb Meshhed makdus. SP. 193

RA'NASH Prov. Khuzistan.

68 Lion and sun to right. Rx. رعنا فلوس ضرب
رعنا فلوس ضرب ١٠٣٤
Ranash falus zarb 1034 SP 118

RESHT. Prov. GHILAN.

69 ضرب رشت = zarb Resht. Rx Inscription unread BM

70 ضرب رشت = zarb Resht. Rx Inscription unread BM

71 رشت فلوس · Resht falus Rx. Ornament. BM

72 do · do Rx. Inscription unread BM

73 Sunface. Marked. Rx. ١٢٣٢ ضرب رشت
Zarb Resht 1232 - Struck in Resht 1232 BM.

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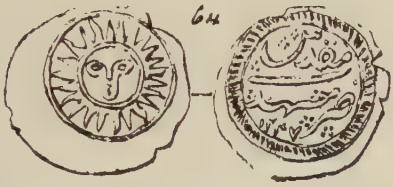
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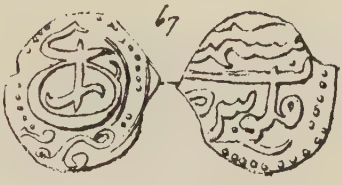
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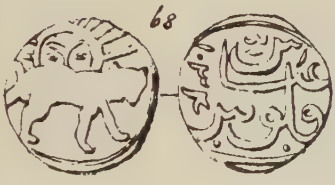
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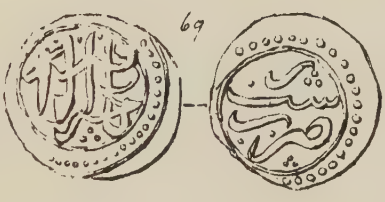
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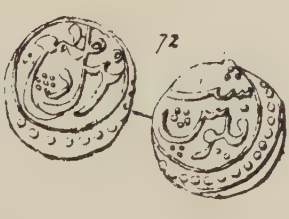
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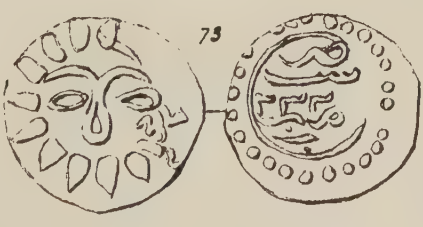

73

Persia.

RESHT cont.d

74 Bird to left. ℞ ضرب رشت · Zarb Resht
struck up an earlier design. BM.

75 Peacock to left
℞ ضرب رشت · Zarb Resht BM.

76 Elephant to left
℞ رشت فلوس · Resht falus B.M

77 Ornament.
℞ Resht falus BM

78 ضرب رشت · Zarb Resht
℞ Inscription unread BM

79 Hare to right.
℞ Zarb Resht BM

80 Surface with ornamental border.
℞ Zarb Resht. BM.

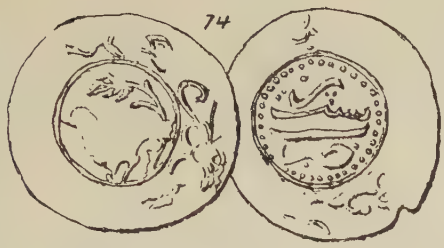
81 Snake or dragon
℞ ضرب شت · Zarb Resht BM.

82 Bird to right.
℞ رشت فلوس = Resht falus BM

83 Ibex to right.
℞ Zarb Resht. BM.

84 Peacock to right
℞ Zarb Resht. BM

85 Ornament of floral design.
℞ Resht falus BM.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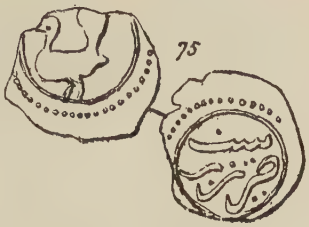
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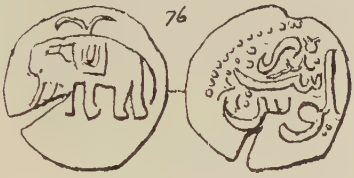
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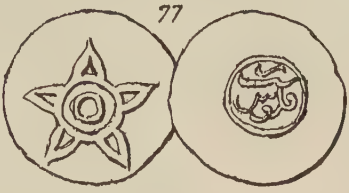
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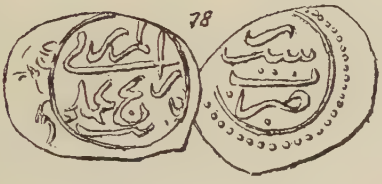
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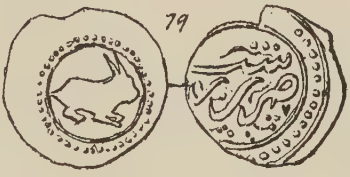
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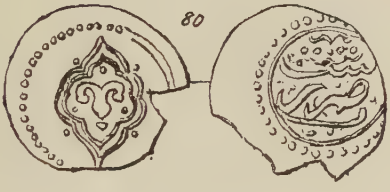
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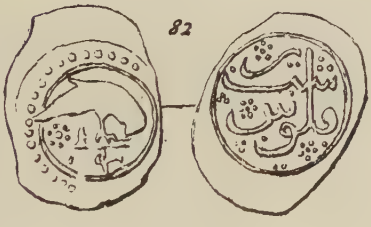
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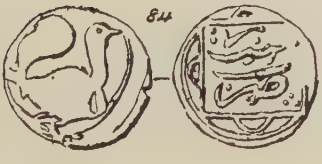
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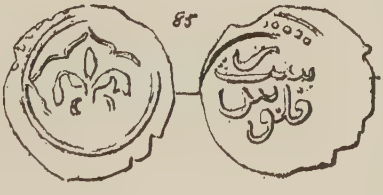
85

RESHT cont.d

86 Athlete on parallel bar.

℞ zarb Resht with suntrays around BM

87 Two fishes following.

℞ Falus zarb Resht 1171 = 1169.

(There are portions of an earlier inscription on this.) BM.

88 Sunface centre with two fishes meeting around

℞ ضرب رشت ۱۲۳۱ = 1231 zarb Resht. BM.

89 Sunface

℞ zarb Resht. ۱۲۳۱ = 1231.

(Struck over an earlier design) BM.

90 Rose?

℞ Resht falus. (Thick dump) DFH

91 Lion to right looking backward.

℞ ۱۲۳۳ ضرب رشت zarb Resht 1233 DFH

92 Peacock to right.

℞ zarb Resht.

(Struck over an earlier design.) SP.III

93 Goose to right.

℞ ۱۲۳۴ ضرب رشت zarb Resht 1234 BM.

94 Sunface.

℞ zarb Resht ۱۲۴۸ = 1248

(Struck over an earlier design) BM.

95 Ancient Persian figure holding eagle on his wrist.

℞ Resht. 1269.

(Struck over an earlier design.) BM.

96 Two fishes following.

℞ ۱۲۸۷ ضرب رشت. ضرب رشت

zarb Resht 1287. HW.

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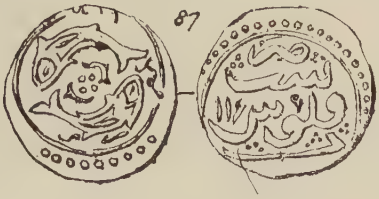
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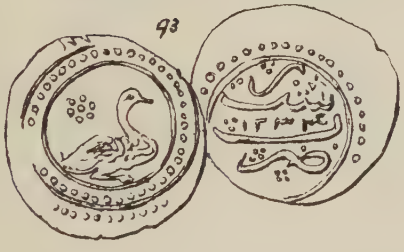
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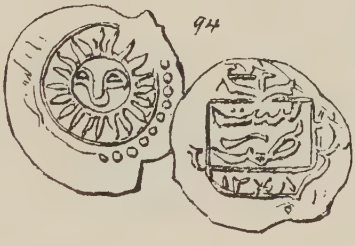
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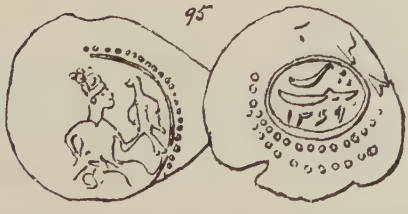
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Persia.

SARI Prov. MAZANDARAN.

97 Surface. ℞ ضرب ساري ٦١
zarb Sari (11)61 BM.

98 Bird looking back?
℞ ضرب ساري = zarb Sari DFH.

SAUJ BULAGH Prov. AZERBIJAN.

99 Two geese facing each other. ℞ ضرب ساوج بلاغ
ضرب ساوج بلاغ = zarb Sauj-bulagh SP.114

100 Surface.
℞ ضرب ساوج بلاغ = zarb Sauj-bulagh 1130 BM

SHIRAZ. Capital prov. FARSISTAN

101 Ibex to right. ℞ فلوس ضرب شراز ١٠٩٧ =
Falus zarb Shiraz 1097 SP.119

102 Lion and sun to right ℞ فلوس ضرب شراز =
Falus zarb Shiraz N.20806

103 Lion to right ℞ شراز فلوس =
Shiraz falus N.20807

TABRIZ. Capital prov. AZERBIJAN.

104 Elephant to right. ℞ تبريز فلو ضرب ١٠٩١
Tabriz falus zarb 1051 SP.93

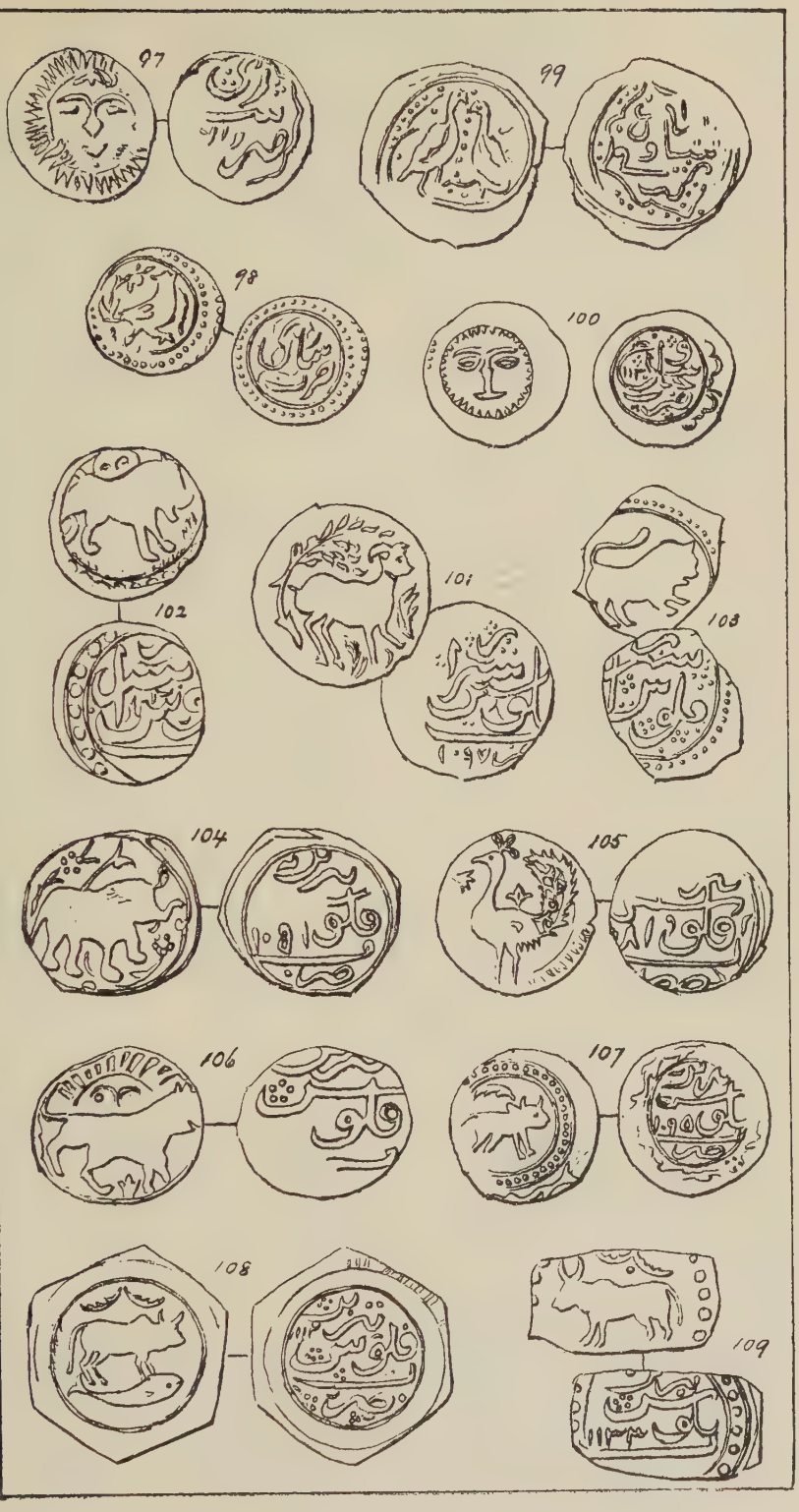
105 Peacock to left ℞ تبريز فلو ضرب ٨١
Tabriz falus zarb ٨١ = 1081 SP.94.

106 Lion and sun to right.
℞ Tabriz falus zarb SP.72

107 Bull to right
℞ Tabriz falus zarb ١٠٩٥ = 1095 N.20823

108 Bull and fish. ℞ Falus zarb Tabriz ١١١٢ = 1112 SP.92

109 Bull to left. ℞ Falus zarb Tabriz ١١٣٣ = 1133 N.20827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TABRIZ cont^d

111 Lion and sun to left. R. ۱۱۲۴ فلوس ضرب تبریز
Falus zarb Tabriz 1124 DFH

112 Bull to right R. Falus (zarb) Tabriz ۱۱۳۴. 1134. SP.91

113 Lion and sun to left. R. ۱۱۷۱ فلوس ضرب تبریز
Falus zarb Tabriz 1171. SP.75

114 Lion and sun to left.
R. Falus zarb Tabriz SP.77

115 Lion and sun to right.
R. Falus zarb Tabriz ۱۱۳۶ . 1136 SP.74

116 Lion and sun to right. R. ۱۲۱۹ ضرب دار السلطنه تبریز
zarb dar al Sultanah Tabriz 1219.
"Struck at the seat of the Sultanate Tabriz 1219" DFH

117 Lion and sun to left. R. ۱۲۲۴ ضرب تبریز
Zarb Tabriz 1224 SP.78

118 Lion and sun to left.
R. Zarb Tabriz. ۱۲۳۵ . 1235 SP.81

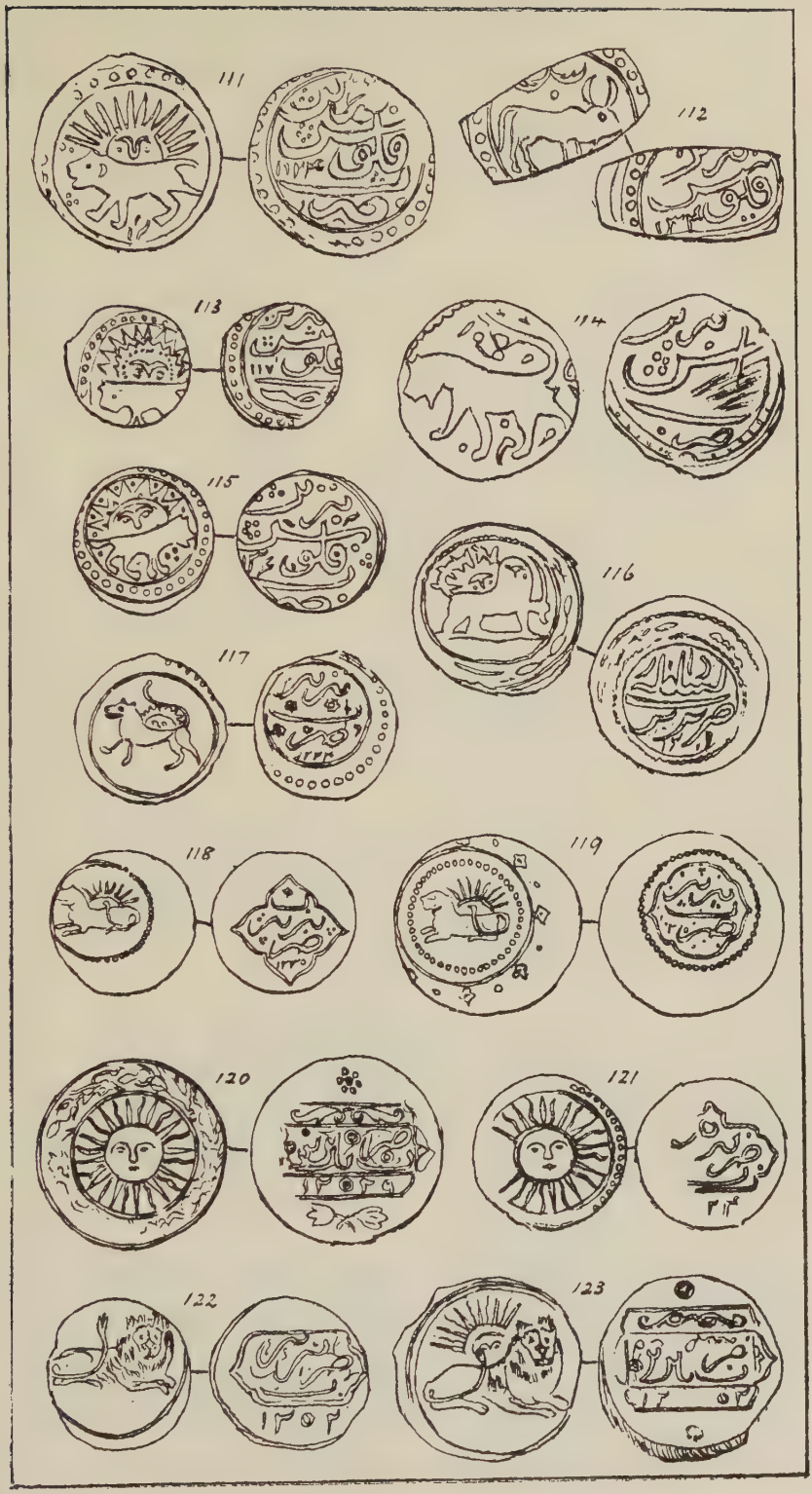
119 Similar reading but larger size SP.80

120 Sunface.
R. Zarb Tabriz ۱۲۲۹ = 1229 SP.83

121 Sunface.
R. Zarb Tabriz ۲۲۴ . 1224 SP.87

122 Lion seated to right.
R. Zarb Tabriz ۱۲۵۲ . 1252 DFH

123 Lion seated to right with sun behind his back
R. Zarb Tabriz ۱۲۵۲ = 1252 BM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Persia.

TEHERAN. Capital of PERSIA

124 Lion and sun to left ℞ طهران فلوس • SP 121
Teheran falus.

125 Peacock to left. ١٢٢٢ • 1222. ℞ ١٢٢ طهران رايج • Teheran raij 122 (2) • Teheran currency SP 123

126 Lion seizing stag. over heads ط • T for Teheran.
℞ ١١٤٣ فلوس ضرب طهران • Falus zarb Teheran 1143. SP 122

TABARISTAN.

127 Double eagle. ℞ فلوس طبرستان •
Falus Tabaristan BM.

128 Elephant and driver. ℞ ضرب طبرستان •
zarb Tabaristan. BM

129 Lion and sun to left
℞. zarb Tabaristan BM.

130 Lion and sun to right.
℞ Falus Tabaristan BM.

TUI (?)

131 Elephant to left. ℞. فلوس ضرب توي •
Falus zarb Tui • SP 100

URUMI Prov. FARSISTAN.

132 Lion and sun to left. ١٢٤٩ • 1249. ℞. ارومي •
Srumi. Margin (ف.ل.و.س ض.ر.ب) Falus zarb SP 22

133 Dragon looking back ℞ ضرب فلوس ارومي
zarb falus Urumi SP 23

134 Turtle to right. ℞ فلوس ارومي • Falus Srumi SP 25

135 Lion to right ℞. zarb falus Srumi ١١١٧ • 1117 DFH

136 Bird to left ℞ ١٢٢ فلوس ضرب ارومي
Srumi falus zarb 122x SP 24

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Persia

YAZD. Prov. FARSISTAN.

137 Sunface.
℞. فلوس ضرب یزد • Falus zarb Yazd DFH

138 Same reading both sides. فلوس ضرب یزد
Falus zarb Yazd. DFH

139 Lion to left. ℞ ضرب یزد • zarb Yazd + fish SP

140 Another one shewing the remainder of obverse SP
(These two coins were formerly read Tiree)

141 Lion and sun left.
℞ Fulus zarb Yazd SP.196

RAIJ or CURRENT COIN without mint.

142 جایز • Jaij • current.
℞ ۱۰۹۵ سنه • sanat 1095 DFH

143 Rosace + remains of former inscription
℞ رایج فلوس • Raij fulus ie. current coin BM

144 Sunface.
℞ رایج • Raij • current

IRAN The Persian name for PERSIA.

145 The zodiacal Gemini or twins
℞ ایران فلوس • Iran falus BM

146 Double eagle (? Russian arms)
℞ ایران فلوس • Iran falus BM.

147 Ibex to right
℞ ایران مملک فلوس • Fulus mumalik Iran.
Copper money of the Kingdom of Iran BM.

148 Lion and sun° to right.
℞ similar reading

149 Peacock. ℞ ضرب ایران ۱۲۸۲ • Zarb Iran 1282 BM.

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Persia.

		IRAN. (The Kingdom) cont^{d}
150		Lion rampant to left. ℞ ۱۲۶ فلوس ایران Iran falus 126 × SP I
151		Lion and sun to left. ℞ فلوس ایران Iran falus DFH
152		Similar with Iran falus in form of monogram WHY.
153	1 Shahi	Lion and sun to left. ℞ In form of monogram فلوس رایج مملک محروسه ایران Falus raij mumalik mahrusah 'Iran DFH "Copper money current in the Kingdom of Iran"
154	2 "	As last but larger DFH
155	½ "	Lion and sun to left. ۱۲۷۱ = 1271 ℞ فلوس مملک ایران Falus mumalik Iran "Copper money of the Kingdom of Iran"
156	2 "	Similar but dated ۱۲۷۳ = 1273
157	1 "	do do ۱۲۷۴ = 1274
158		Sunface in wreath. ℞ رایج ایران دادیار Raij Iran dinar
159	25 Dinar (Pul)	Ob. as last. ℞ رایج مملک ایران ۲۵ دینار Raij mumalik Iran 25 dinar 25 dinar current in the Kingdom of Iran.
160	50 Dinar (Shahi)	Ob as 158 at bottom date ۱۲۹۹ = 1299 ℞ Raij mumalik Iran ۵۰ 50 dinar
161	100 Dinar (2 Shahis)	Ob as 158 at bottom طهران Teheran ℞ Raij mumalik Iran صد sad = 50 dinar 1300 below
162	200 Dinar	Ob as 158 with Teheran below ℞ Raij mumalik Iran ۲۰۰ 200 dinar DFH
163	50 Dinar	Lion and sun to left ۱۳۱۹ = 1319 wreathed NHL. ℞ Raij mumalik Iran 50 dinar as No 160
164	100 Dinar	As last but 100 dinar (۱۰۰ دینار) on ℞ NHL

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رایج ممالک ایران
۲۰۰ دینار
۱۰۰ دینار

Doubtful Persian or Afghan mints

170		Restruck coin with monogram ? ع ا ر · Raij. in centre of sunrays ℞ Blurred	DFH
171		Tughra or monogram ع ا ر · Raij · Current ℞ . . . ضرب · Zarb	DFH
172		Peacock to right. ℞ ٩ فلوس - Falus	DFH
173		Peacock to right ℞ ٢ فلوس - Falus	DFH
174		Peacock to left. ℞ ٥ فلوس - Falus	DFH
175		Peacock to left. ℞ ٤ فلوس - Falus	NHV
176	½ Shahi	Urn or fish ? ℞ نيم شاهي · Nem (half) Shahi	DFH
177		Double eagle ℞ . . . فلوس · Falus . . .	BM
178		Two-bladed sword to right. ℞ ٦ . . . ضرب فلوس · Zarb falus . . . 6	BM
179		Lion to left with sunface above its body ℞ Exactly as obverse	BM
180		Another variety of lion and sunface ℞ Exactly as obverse	BM.

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In locating these, and also the coins of neighbouring states, little attention need be paid by the collector to the designs on the obverse. The signs of the zodiac, the lion and sun, a lion alone and many other devices are in frequent use over all this region and consequently afford no clue to the place where the coin was struck. The habit also of stamping their new design upon their neighbours' coins as well as their own old ones causes great confusion, the curious legends thus found and distorted appearance of the device thus formed upon them being due to this practice. The only sure proof of the correct placing of a coin lies in one's ability to identify (and if possible read) the mint name

Many of the mints in former use by Persia are to be found amongst those of the states on the borders as existing at the present, and forcibly point to the terrible struggle for mastery between them at various periods, before Persia was driven back and confined to its present boundaries -

History of Afghanistan.

The history proper of Afghanistan begins with the advent of Ahmad Shah Durrani in 1747 who seized the moment when Persia was disturbed by the assassination of Nadir Shah to effect the independence of his country, and to make it one of the most powerful kingdoms in the East. He founded the Durrani dynasty, and was succeeded by Timur, who died 1793 and left the crown to be fought for by his three sons. Of these Zaman first succeeded in obtaining supreme power, but was dethroned by his half brother Mahmud who in turn was compelled to abdicate (1823) by an insurrection of the Afghan chiefs. Dost Muhammad the most powerful of these chiefs (founder of the Barakzai dynasty) made himself master of Kabul and Ghazni and was recognized as actual ruler. Shah Shuja the legitimate sovereign was expelled, and lived as a stipendiary on the British government at Ludhiana, The close relations subsisting between Dost Muhammad and Russia induced the British to enter into an alliance with Shah Shuja with the object of replacing him on the throne (1838) War was declared against Dost Muhammad, a strong force under General Burnes advanced and reaching Kandahar formally seated Shah Shuja on the throne. Dost Muhammad surrendered and the country was thought to be finally conquered The British force took up quarters at Kabul but in the winter of 1841 when help from India was cut off they were forced to evacuate the country, and during their retreat through the Khyber pass the whole host of men, women and children numbering 15000, were massacred one man alone escaping After the Afghans were routed

by a retributory British force Shah Shuja again reigned at Kabul but the following year 1842) he was assassinated, and with the expulsion of his son Fath Jang a few months later the Durrani dynasty came to an end (1842) Dost Muhammad again ascended the throne, this time unmolested and the consolidation of his empire occupied his energies till his death in 1863 He was succeeded by his third son Shere Ali, but two of the latter's elder brothers again plunged the country into a civil war After much turmoil which lasted five years Shere Ali firmly secured his position as Amir aided by British arms and money. In 1878 trouble began between Shere Ali and the British in consequence of the former refusing to accept a British Resident at Kabul Afghanistan was invaded by the British, followed by the flight and death of the Amir, the accession of Yakub Khan, the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari and the members of the British mission at Kabul the occupation of the country, and the abdication of the Amir (1879). Subsequently Abder Rahman Khan was proclaimed Amir, and the British forces having totally defeated the Afghan army under Ayub Khan and seated Abder Rahman firmly in the government, withdrew from Afghan territory in April 1881 (Oracle Encyclopedia abridged)

Rulers of Afghanistan.

	DURRANI A.H	BARAKZAI A.H	A.D
Ahmad Shah Durrani	1160		1747
Timur Shah	1187		1773
Zaman Shah	1207		1793
Shuja ul mulk (Shah Shuja)	1216		1801
Mahmud Shah	1216		1801
Shuja (second reign)	1218		1803
Mahmud (second reign)	1224-45		1809-29
Ali Shah at Kabul	1233		1817
Ayyub Shah at Kashmir & Peshawur	1233		1817
Dost Muhammad at Kabul & Kandahar		1239-55	1823-49
Kamran at Herat	1245-58		1829-42
Sultan Muhammad at Peshawur	1247	1247-9	1831-3
Shuja (third reign)	1255		1839
Kohandil Khan at Kandahar		1256-67	1840-1
Fath Jang at Kabul	1258		1842
Dost (second reign) Kabul Kandahar Herat & Balkh		1258-80	1842-63
Kohandil (again) at Kandahar		1273-8	1856-61
Shere Ali Kabul & Kandahar		1280-9	1863-6
Muhammad Afzal. Kabul & Balkh		1283	1866
Muhammad Azam. Kabul Balkh & Kandahar		1283-4	1866-7
Shere Ali (again) Kabul Kandahar Herat and Balkh		1285-96	1868-78
Yakub Khan all		1296	1878
Wali Shere Ali at Kandahar		1297	1879
Wali Muhammad at Kabul		1297	1879
Abder Rahman all		1298	1880
Muhammad Ishak (Balkh)		1306	1888
Habibullah Khan all		1319	1901

Afghanistan.

BALKH.

1 Scimitar ضرب = Zarb

℞ ١٢٢ بلخ · Balkh 122 · BM

2 Two scimitars and pediment forming together a heart shaped ornament.

℞ ضرب ام البلد بلخ ١٢٢٨ =

Zarb amal balad Balkh 1228

Struck in the mother of cities Balkh 1228. B.M

3 Variety of the last with a different pediment and bearing date ٣٣ · 1233 B.M.

4 Another dated · ٣٤ · 1234 B.M

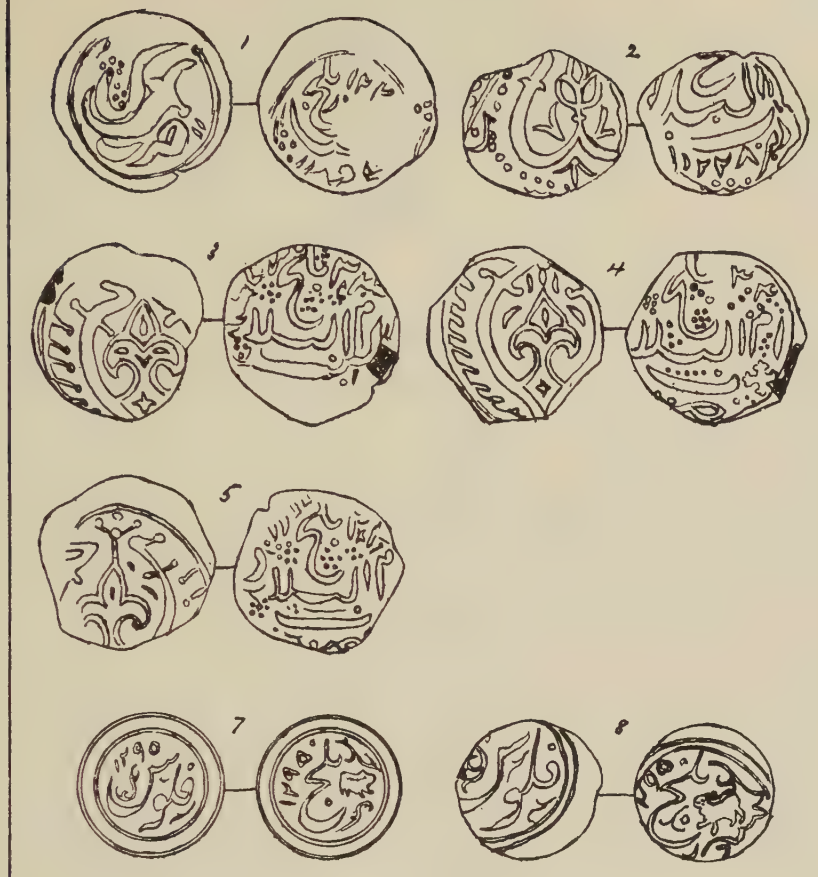
5 do do do ? B.M

7 فلوس ١٢٩٥ = Falus 1295 B.M.

℞ Lion to right بلخ ١٢٩٥ · Balkh 1295

8 فلوس · Falus B.M.

℞ Lion to left بلخ ١٢٩٥ · Balkh 1295.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Afghanistan.

		KABUL · Kabul
		MOGUL EMPERORS OF HINDUSTAN.
		HUMAYUN. 937 - 963 AH
1		سنه ۹۵۷ sanat 957.
		℞ a flower . ۵۷ ضرب کابل سنه · Zarb Kabul year 57 · BM
2		
		℞ ۵۶ ضرب کابل Zarb Kabul - 56 - BM.
		AKBAR. 936 - 1014 AH
3		سنه الهی ۳۳ · Sanat Ilahi 33 i.e 996 AH
		℞ کابل فلوس · Kabul falus Rod
4	4 Tanka	چو تنکه اکبر شاهی · Chau tanka Akbar shahi
		℞ ضرب کابل ابان ۴۷ الهی · Zarb Kabul aban ilahi 47
		Struck at Kabul month Aban 47th year of Ilahi. Rod
		JAHANGIR 1014 - 1037 AH.
5		جهانگیری ۶ عدل · Jahangiri 6 adl
		Jahangir 6th year of reign · just (weight) Rod
		℞ کابل فلوس · Kabul falus
		JAHANDAR. 1124 A.H.
6		جهاندار شاه فلوس ۳ (۱۱۲) · Jahandar shahi falus (112)3
		℞ دار الملک ضرب کابل احد · Dar al mulk zarb Kabul ahd ·
		Struck at Kabul, the seal of the King, first (year) Rod
		AURUNGZEB 1069 - 1118 AH
7		۴۰ سنه مبارک جلوس · 40 sanat mubarak jalus
		40th year of the blessed accession.
		℞ سنه کابل (۱۱۰)۸ · Sanat (110)8 Kabul Rod
		MUHAMMAD SHAH 1131 - 1161 AH
8		محمد شاه ۱۱۳۵ · Muhammad Shah 1135
		ضرب کابل سنه · Zarb Kabul sanat (year) Rod
		DURRANI RULERS
9		Flower ? ℞ ۱۲۱۷? کابل فلوس · Kabul falus 1218? BM
10		ح within flower and two swords
		℞ ۱۲۲۹ کابل فلوس · Kabul falus 1229 . BM.
11		محمد (Muhammad) above two swords ۱۲۳۶ · 1236

Afghanistan

		كابل فلوس . Kabul falus	BM
12		Star between two swords	
		ر ۱۲۳۶ كابل فلوس سنه . Kabul falus sanat 1236	BM.
13		Flower between two leaves with sword above	
		ر ۱۲۳۴ كابل فلوس . Kabul falus 1234	BM
		BARAKZAIS rulers	
14		Flower entwining sword pointed to left	
		ر ۱۲۵۴ كابل فلوس . Kabul falus 1254	BM
15		Flower entwining sword pointed to left	
		ر كابل فلوس . Kabul falus	BM
16		Flower entwining sword pointed to left	
		ر ۱۲۵۰ كابل فلوس . Kabul falus 1250	BM
17		The same but larger undated	BM
18		" " " dated ۱۲۵۰ - ۱۲۵۰	BM
19		Leaf with الراج ۱۲۵۴ . Raj 1254 / currency / Large sword	
		ر Monogram كابل فلوس . Kabul falus	BM.
20		Leaf between two swords ر ۱۲۵ كابل فلوس	
		Kabul falus 125 !	BM
21		Two swords between two leaves ر كابل فلوس ضرب	
		Falus zarb Kabul / struck on an earlier coin /	BM
22		A double or treble struck coin with leaves ٭ or ٥٥	
		ر containing the usual zarb falus Kabul - WWW	
23		Flower ر ۱۲۵۰ كابل فلوس . Kabul falus 1250	BM
24		Flower ر similar dated 1254	BM
25		Similar undated	BM
26		Flower between two swords ر Kabul falus	BM
27		do do	
		ر ۱۲۵۴ كابل فلوس . Kabul falus 1254	BM
28		Similar to last but dated (12)58 (۱۲۵۸	BM.

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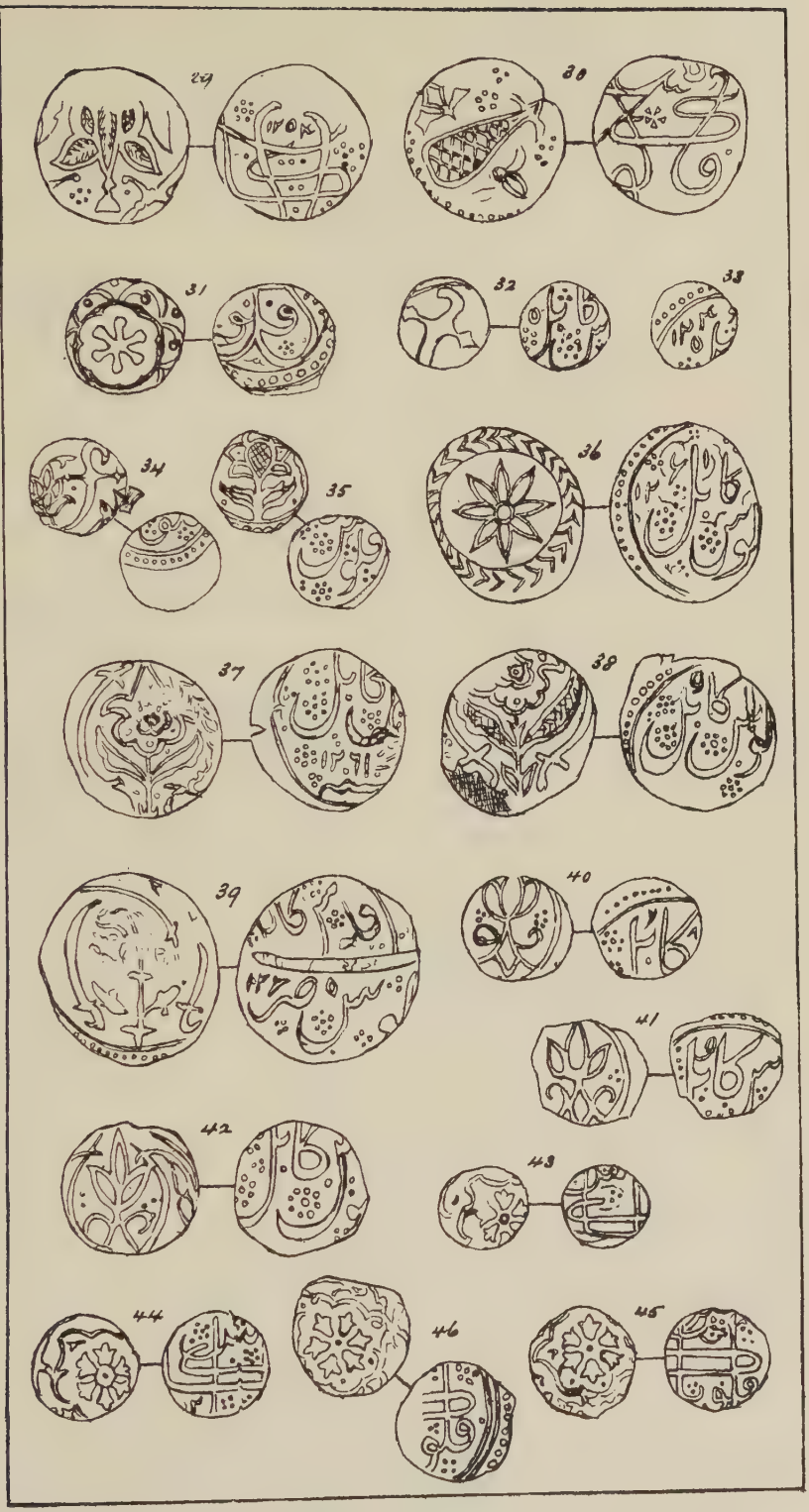
Afghanistan.

29		Flower between two swords (as last.)	
		℞ كابل فلوس ١٢٥٤ · Kabul falus 1254	BM
30		Leaf? between two flowers?	
		℞ كابل فلوس · Kabul falus	BM
31		Star or daisy within arabesque	
		℞ كابل فلوس ? · Kabul falus	BM.
32		Sword handle	
		℞ كابل فلوس ٥ · Kabul falus	BM
33		Another shewing the whole of the date	BM.
		(Both of these coins are nearly ¼ inch thick)	
34		Similar to No 14 but different reverse	BM.
35		Flower ℞ كابل فلوس ? · Kabul ? falus	BM.
36		Star or flower within ornamental border	
		℞ كابل فلوس ١٢٦١ · Kabul falus 1261	BM.
37		Flower with two leaves between two swords	
		℞ كابل فلوس ١٢٦١ سنة · Kabul falus sanat 1261	BM
38		Another similar but undated · both dble struck	BM
39		Another double struck coin with date ١٢٧٠ · 1265	
		and ضرب فلوس كابل · Zarb falus Kabul	BM
40		Flower ℞ كابل ٦٨ · Kabul (1268	BM
41		another with part of فلوس · falus 9 (1269?)	BM.
42		another similar but larger	BM
43		Six petalled flower within cartouche	
		℞ كابل فلوس · Kabul falus	BM
44		similar but larger	BM
45		another as last	BM
46		another still larger	BM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Afghanistan.

47		Two bladed sword and four stars.
		℞ ۷ كابل فلوس · Kabul falus (12)16 x WHK
48		
		℞ ٥٢ ضرب كابل · Zarb Kabul (12:)52 BM
49		Flowers: ℞ centre '
		Round دار السلطنة كابل · Dar al sallanah Kabul
		The seal of the Sultanat Kabul BM
50		?
		℞ كابل فلوس · Kabul falus BM
51		?
		℞ ١٢٦١ كابل · Kabul 1261
52		Two swords + flower H.W.
		℞ Another variety of the "Kabul falus" monogram
53		Sword, point to right surrounded with flowers
		℞ كابل فلوس · Kabul falus H.W.
54	Paisa	Durbar hall with throne ١٣٠٩ يك پيسه · Ek paisa 1309
		℞ ضرب دار السلطنة كابل · Zarb dar al Sultanat Kabul · Struck at the seal of the Sultanat Kabul
55	"	As last but date ١٣١٧ · 1317 on ℞
56	"	As last with ٣٦ · 36 above the value.
		℞ Exactly like 55

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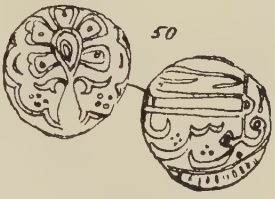
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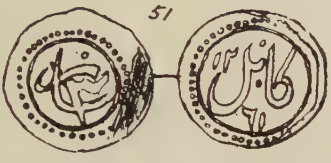
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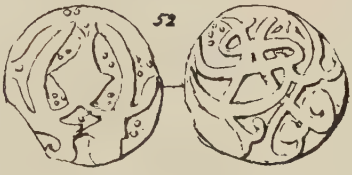
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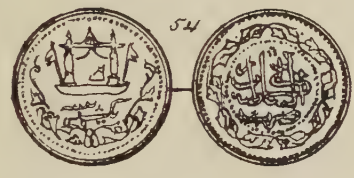
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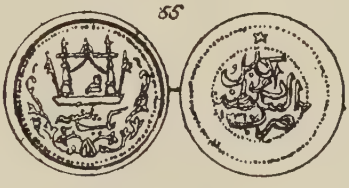
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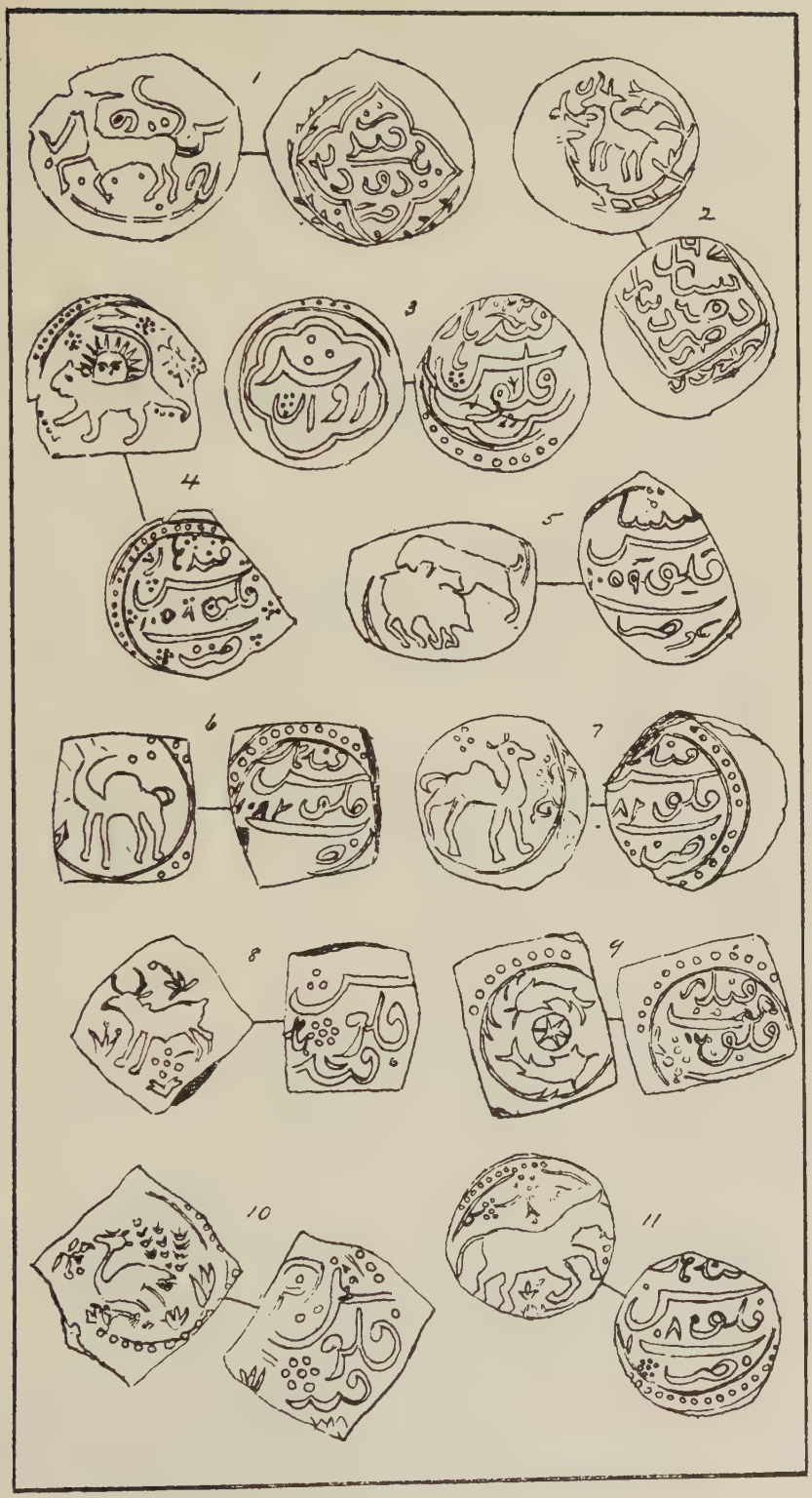
Afghanistan.

KANDAHAR - Candahar - Ahmadshahy

1	2 Dinar	Antelope to left. سنة ٩٥٧ = Sanat (year) 957 Rx قند هار دو دنار ضرب Kandahar dow dinar zarb — BM 145
2		Similar but without date. BM 149
3		شد روان = Shad rawan = It became current. Rx ١٠٢٢ قند هار فلوس 1022 Kandahar fulus (Rodgers Mogul)
4		Lion and sun to left. Rx قند هار فلوس ١٠٥٨ ضرب Kandahar falus zarb 1058 — BM. 131
5		Lion seizing stag. Rx قند هار فلوس ١٠٥٩ ضرب Kandahar falus zarb 1059 — BM. 137
6		Dromedary to left. Rx قند هار فلوس ١٠٨٢ ضرب Kandahar falus zarb 1082 — BM. 140
7		Dromedary to right. Rx قند هار فلوس ١٠٨٢ ضرب Kandahar falus zarb 1082 — BM. 142
8		Stag to left. Rx فلوس قند هار Falus Kandahar — BM. 144
9		Two fishes and star. Rx قند هار فلوس (ضرب) Kandahar falus zarb — BM. 152
10		Peacock to left. Rx فلوس قند (هار) Falus Kandahar — BM. 150
11		Horse galloping to right. Rx قند هار فلوس ١٠٨٠ ضرب Kandahar falus zarb 1080 — BM. 138

All the coins above were struck when Kandahar was under Persian rule with the exception of No 3 which was issued by the great Mogul Emperor of India Shah Jahangir clearly shewing that this province formed part of his empire at the period of 1022 AH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Afghanistan.

KANDAHAR under Persia cont^d

12 Horse galloping to left. Rx ضرب ۱۰۸۰ فلوس قند هار
Kandahar falus zarb 1080 BM.134

13 Lion and sun to left. Rx ضرب ۱۰۸۵ فلوس قند هار
Kandahar falus zarb 1085 BM.134

14 Lion to left. Rx. ضرب ۱۰۸۶ فلوس قند هار
Kandahar falus zarb 1086 BM.135

15 Two bladed sabre of Ali, known by the name of Zu'l-fikar to right. Rx ضرب فلوس قند هار
Kandahar falus zarb BM.156

16 Lion and sun to right Rx ۱۱۰۷ فلوس ضرب قند هار
Falus zarb Kandahar 1108 BM.183

17 Flower Rx Sabre to left ضرب قند هار
Kandahar zarb BM.154

18 Flower Rx Sabre to left. ضرب قند هار ?
Kandahar zarb ...? DFH

19 Sabre to right. Rx فلوس ضرب قند (هار)
Kandahar falus zarb BM.158

20 as last but smaller BM.157

DURRANI rulers

21 Two bladed sabre & scabbard.? to right.
Rx ۱۱۹۷ احمد شاهی فلوس ضرب
Ahmadshahi falus zarb 1198 BM.

22 same coin with different position of die BM

23 ۱۲۵۵ فلوس = Falus 1255
Rx ضرب احمد شاهی = zarb Ahmadshahy.
Struck at Ahmadshahy i.e Kandahar BM.

DURRANI and BARAKZAI rulers

As it is doubtful as to which dynasty many of the remaining coins belong I have grouped them together under the above heading

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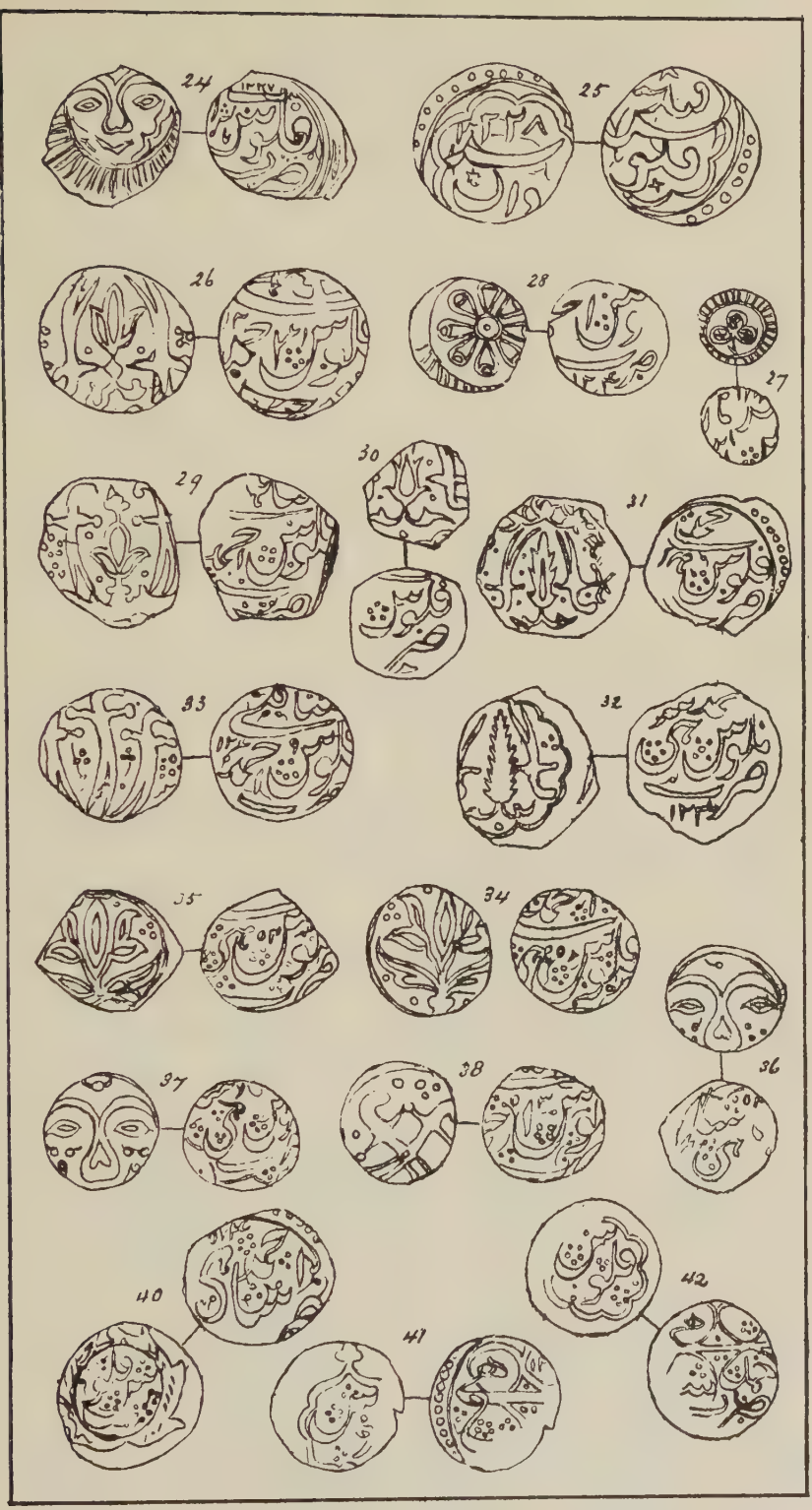
Afghanistan:

24		Surface. Wrongly attributed. see Herat. 9.
		℞ Zarb falus Herat. 1227 BM.
25		شد اراون ۱۲۲۸ • Shad rawan (became current) 1228
		℞ قند ہار فلوس = Kandahar falus BM.
26		Flower between two double bladed swords
		℞۱۲۴۱ ضرب فلوس احمد شاہی = Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1241 B.M.
27		Trefoil flower ℞ قند ہار فلوس • Kandahar falus. BM.
28		Eight leaved flower ℞ ۱۲۴۰ ضرب فلوس احمد (شاہی)
		Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1240 B.M.
29		Flower between two swords ℞ as last undated BM
30		Leaf between two swords ℞ do BM
31		As last but larger BM.
32		Similar ℞ ۱۲۴۰ ضرب فلوس احمد شاہی
		Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1240 BM
33		Three swords ℞ ۱۲۴۹ ضرب فلوس احمد شاہ
		Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1249 BM
34		Large flower ℞(۱۲)۵۲ ضرب فلوس احمد شاہی
		Zart falus Ahmadshahy (12)52 DFH
35		Similar BM.
36		Surface! ℞ (۱۲)۵۳ ضرب فلوس احمد شاہی
		Zart falus Ahmadshahy (12)53 BM
37		Similar (date off coin) BM
38		Two double bladed swords crossed
		℞ (۱۲)۵۳ ضرب فلوس احمد (شاہ) BM
39		see page 169 • as last, but larger BM
40		Ornamental cartouche, فلوس • Falus
		℞ (12)54 ضرب احمد شاہی
		Zarb Ahmadshahy (12) 54 BM.
41		Different cartouches فلوس = Falus
42		℞ Elegant arabesque formed with the words
		احمد شاہ and ضرب Zarb below.
		BM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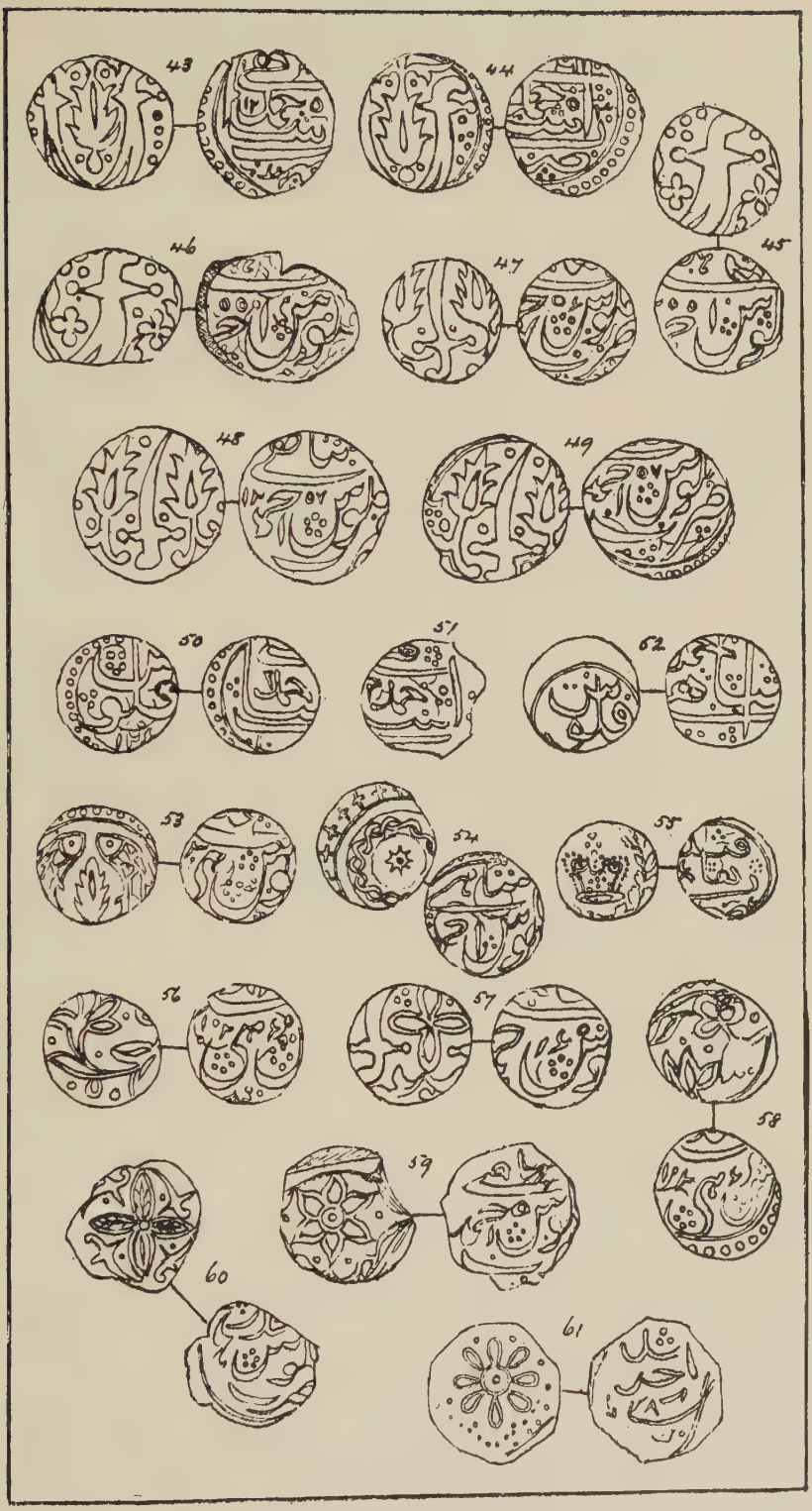
Afghanistan

43		Leaf between two swords ضرب احمد شاه ـــ ۱۲۵۶ ﷺ Zarb Ahmadshahy 1256 DFH
44		The same, shewing completed date ۵۴ (12)54 BM
45		Two bladed sword ﷺ ۱۲۵۵ ضرب فلوس احمد شاهی DFH Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1255
46		Same as last. WHY
47		Sword between two leaves ﷺ as No 45 but. dated 05 (12)56 BM
48		Sword between two leaves ﷺ ۱۲۵۷ ضرب فلوس احمد شاه Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1257 BM
49		Another DFH
50		۱۲۶- فلوس = Falus 126-? ﷺ احمد شاه - Ahmadshahy BM
51		Shews another part of the same die BM
52		فلوس - Falus ﷺ احمد شاه - Ahmadshahy BM
53		Leaf between two fish ﷺ فلوس احمد شاهی - Falus Ahmadshahy 3 BM
54		Star with arabesque border ﷺ as last B.M
55		BRITISH OCCUPATION. Imperial Crown ﷺ ۶ ضرب قندهار = Zarb Kandahar 6 BM.
56		Flower on stem ﷺ ۱۲۶۵ فلوس احمد شاهی Falus Ahmadshahy 1265 BM.
57		Flower between swords ﷺ as last BM.
58		Flower ﷺ ۰ ۰ ۱۲۶- 126(-) BM
59		variety ﷺ ۵ ضرب فلوس احمد شاهی Zarb falus Ahmadshahy. 5 BM
60		Four petalled flower and four swords ﷺ ضرب فلوس قندهار Zarb falus Kandahar DFH
61		Eight leaved ornament. (see No 28) ﷺ similar to last. BM.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Afghanistan

39		Two double-bladed swords crossed ℞ ضرب فلوس احمد شاهی Zarb falus Admadshahy.	DFH
62		Sword and leaves ℞ احمد شاهی ۲ Ahmadshahy 2	DFH
63		Three flowers on one stem ℞ Two-bladed sword قندهار . Kandahar	DFH
64		Lion to right ℞ احمد شاهی ۱۲۲۷ Ahmadshahy 1227	BM
65		Flower within cartouche ℞ احمد شاهی فلوس Ahmadshahy falus	BM.
66		Three flowers on one stem. ℞ ضرب فلوس احمد شاهی ۱۲۴۵ Zarb falus Ahmadshahy 1245	DFH
67		شجاع الملک (شا)۸ ۱۲۲۱ . Shuja al Mulk Shah 1221 ℞ A sword and ۳ سنه . Year 4 (of reign) Note - No mint is shewn on this coin, but it is included here on account of the probability of its being struck at Kandahar	
68		Flower ℞ ضرب. فلوس احمد شاهی (۱۲)۲۴ Zarb falus Ahmadshahy (12)24	H.W.
69		A Bird ℞ as last undated	H.W.

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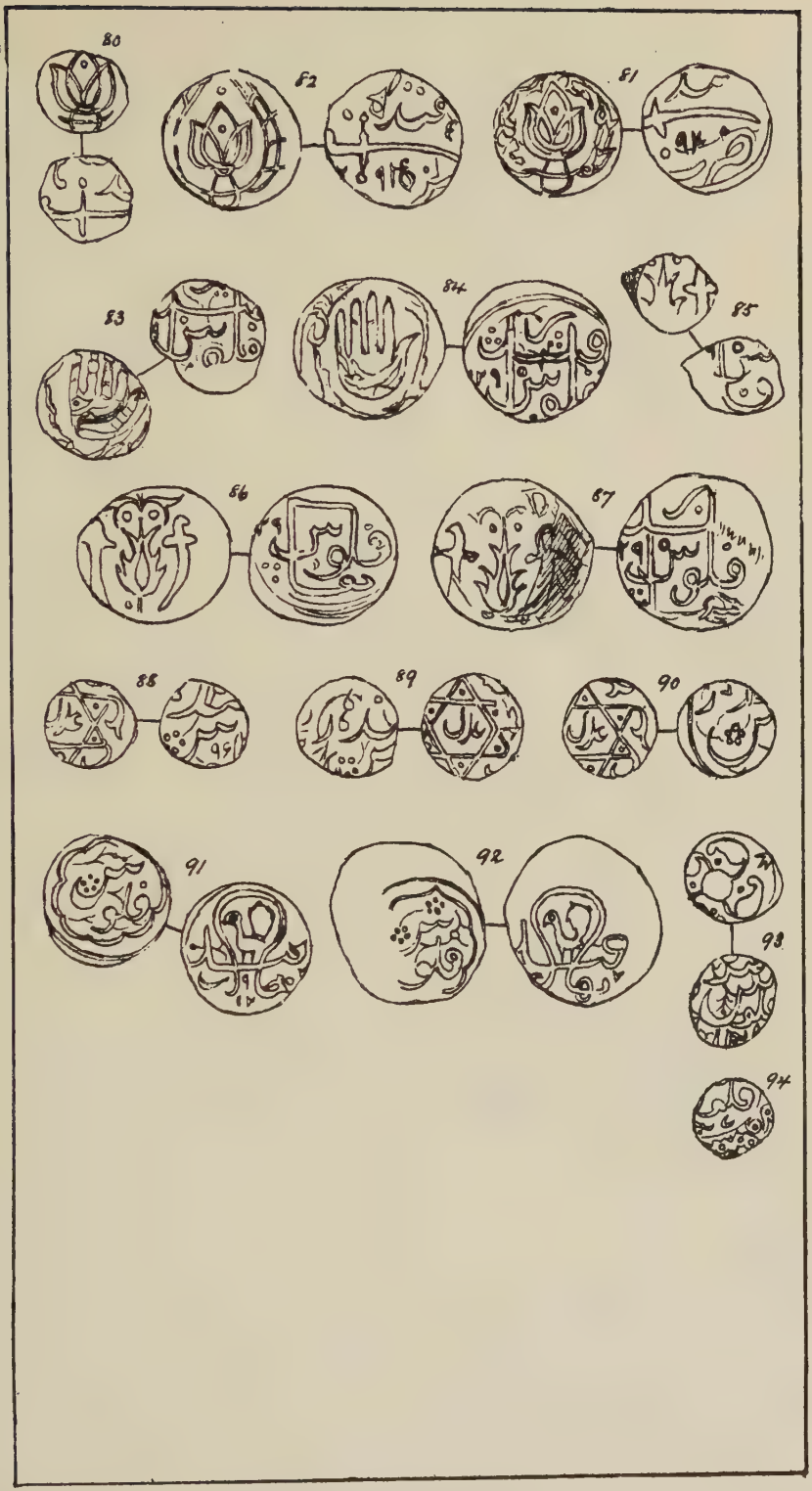
Afghanistan.

80		Flower ℞ Sword قند ها Kandahar	WHV
81		do ℞ do ضرب قند(ها) ۹۴ Zarb Kandahar (12) 94	
82		similar but larger	
83		Open hand ℞ فلوس قند (ها) ر Falus Kandahar	BM
84		similar but larger ℞ dated ۱۲۹۵ • 1295	WHV
85		Leaf between two swords ℞ فلوس ۹۵ • Falus 95	WHV
86		do do ℞ ۲۹ فلوس قا(ند) ها(ر) Falus Kandahar 129(5)	WHV
87		Leaf between two swords ℞ shews the nearly complete inscription upon these sorely stricken coins, many of them shewing traces of 3 or 4 designs فلوس قندهار ۱۲۹۵ • Falus Kandahar 1295	BM
88		عدل • adl • just (weight) within ornament. ℞ ۹۶ (فلو)س اقا(ند)(ها)ر • Falus Kandahar /12/96	DFH
89		Larger and shewing different part of the die	DFH
90		similar to 88 and 89	DFH
91		فلوس • Falus within arabesque border ℞ Peacock and قندهار ۱۲۹۷ • Kandahar 1297	BM
92		Same but larger	WHV
93		Four flowers joined ℞ ۱۳۰۷ فلوس قند ها • Falus Kandahar 1307	DFH
94		Another shewing different part of the die	DFH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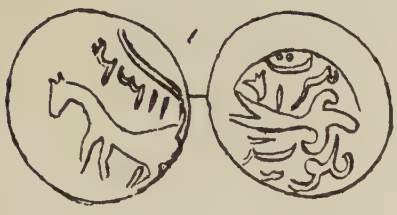
Afghanistan.

HERAT

1		Horse to left. ۱۱۳۴ (reversed) 1134 ℞ Two bladed sword ضرب هرات فلوس . S.P 194 Herat zarb falus
2		Leaf between two swords ℞ ۱۱۳۰ فلوس ضرب هرات BM. Falus zarb Herat 1135
3		Sword between two leaves هرات فلوس اضراب Herat Falus zarb BM
4	1 Paisa	Durbar hall with krone یک پیسه . EK paisa ℞ ضرب دار الحمرة هرات . zarb dar al hasrat Herat . Struck at the seat of victory Herat
5		Leaf between two swords ℞ ۱۲۲۴ فلوس هرات ضرب . Falus Herat zarb 1224 Fraehn
6		These three coins are a good sample of this type of
7		coin which are always double & treble struck
8		The obverse may be a fish ℞ فلوس هرات (ضرب) ۱۲۶۰ zarb falus Herat 1260 H.W.
9		Lion to left ℞ فلوس هرات . Herat falus.
10		Sunface ℞ ۱۲۲۷ هرات ضرب فلوس . zarb falus Herat 1227. BM.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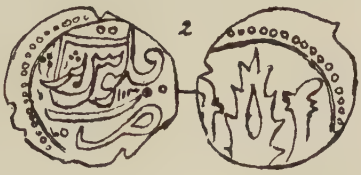
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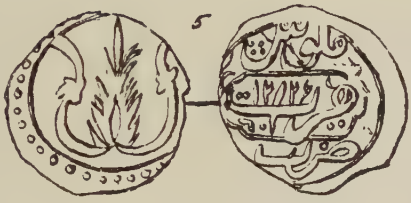
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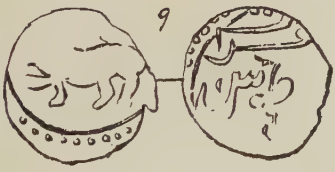
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Russia in Asia.

Bukhara is the ancient Sogdiana of which the capital was the modern Samarcand In the 8th century it was conquered by the Arabs, under whom it flourished till 1220 when it fell under the power of Ghengis Khan, whose descendants were dispossessed by Timur about 1370. It was finally seized (1505) by the Uzbeks, who are still the dominant race. After the Russians had annexed part of Khokand in 1865, they found themselves incessantly harassed by the petty attacks of Bukharan troops, and entering the Khanate gained a decisive victory at Idjar (1866) and afterwards took possession of the city of Samarcand in 1868 It is now under the suzerainty of Russia.

Khokand or Ferghana, of which the capital is Khokan is a Khanate of Central Asia now included in the Russian government of Sir Daria. After the war of 1866, Russia replaced the Khan Khudayar, who was thenceforth little more than a vassal of the Czar. A rebellion in 1874 against the Khan, stirred up by Yakub Beg, Amir of Kashgar, led to another Russian invasion under General Kaufmann and the annexation of the whole of Khokand in 1875

Oracle Ency. abridged

Khiva, the ancient Khorasmia was subject successively to Bactria, Parthia, and Persia, and became a monarchy with the name of Khwarezm, under a Seljuk dynasty in 1092 A.D. The Khwarezmians conquered the whole of Persia and Afghanistan, but were in turn subjected by Jingis Khan in 1221, by Timur in 1370, and by the Uzbegs in 1511 At the request of the Khan, Said Muhammad, the Russians under Gen Kaufman occupied the capital, 1873, and finally in 1875 completed the annexation.

Oracle Ency abridged

CENTRAL ASIA
English Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500
Persia
Afghanistan
Kabul
Kandahar
Herat
Tashkent
Samarkand
Bokhara
Khiva
Merv
Meshed
Tabriz
Teheran
Astrakhan
Orenburg
Kirghiz Steppe
Kara Kum
Kara Kum
Chinese Empire
Sinkiang
Tarim Basin
Kuen Lun
Altyn Tagh
Nan Shan
Tibet
Nepal
Khotan
Yarkand
Kashgar
Aksu
Urumtsi
Hami
Turfan
Lhasa
Shigatse
Gyangtse
Gartok
Leh
Srinagar
Jammu
Amritsar
Lahore
Multan
Quetta
Kelat
Baluchistan
Indus
Hindu Kush
Karakoram
Himalaya
Caspian Sea
Aral Sea
Balkash
Issik Kul
Lob Nor
Kuku Nor
Tsaidam
Koko Nor
Tsinling Mountains
Tsaidam
Ala Tau
Thian Shan
Kirghiz Steppe
Barabá Steppe
Kara Kum
Kara Kum
Kara Kum

Russia in Asia.

BUKHARA

1 ... بخارا Bukhara ℞ Sanat fi al Tarikh 832 (date in words) سنة في التاريخ ثلاثين اسا و ثمانمايئة DFH

2 Afish ضرب بخارا = Zarb Bukhara ℞ Tangha B.M.

3 فلس ۱۲۴۱ = Fals 1241 ℞ ۱۲۴۱ بخارا = Bukhara 1241 DFH

KHIVA (or KHWARIZM)

5 خوارزم Khwarizm. ℞ فلوس = Fulus. H.W.

FARGHANA

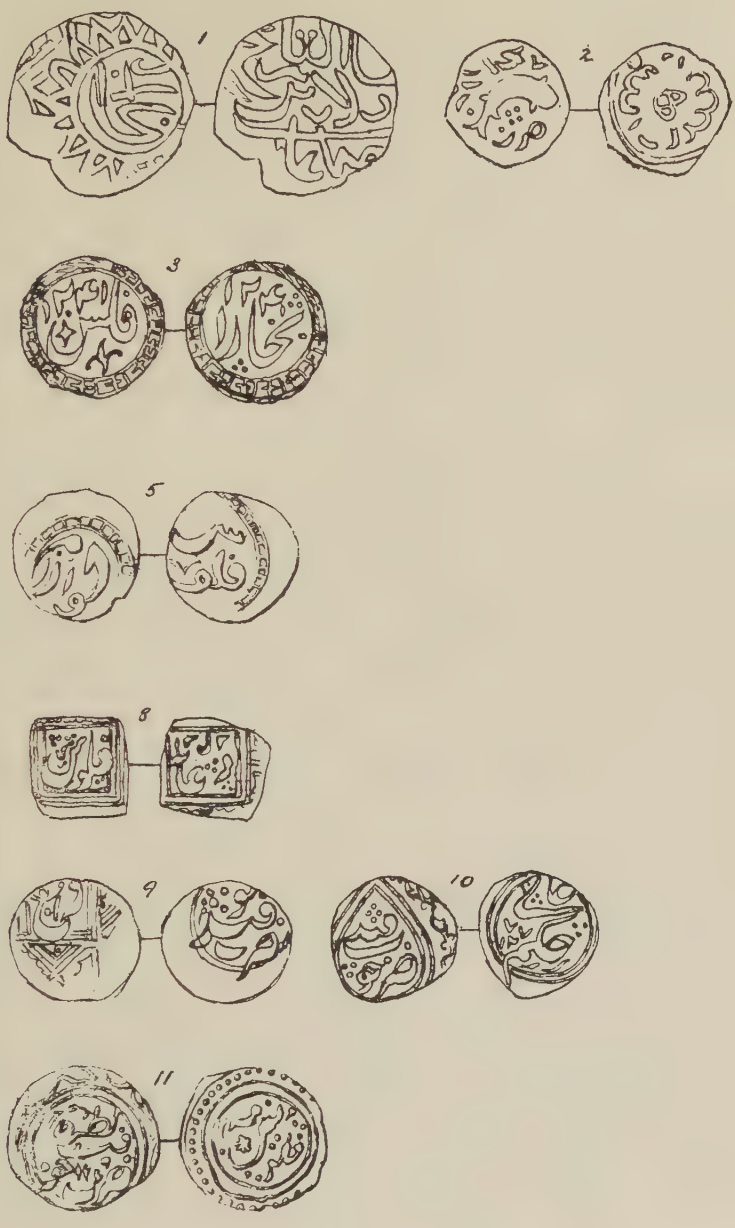
8 فلوس . Fulus. ℞ ۱۲۵۲ فرغانه = Farghana 1252 B.M.

KHOKAND

9 In square روخ Rukh (Shah Rukh 1184) ℞ ضرب خو قند . Zarb Khokand. B.M.

10 عالي حكم ۱۲۷۷ . Ali Hakim 12[illegible] (High authority or governor) ضرب خو قند . Zarb Khokand

11 ضرب خوقند لطيف ۱۲۴۹ = Zarb Khokand latif (the beautiful) 1249? ℞ -- فلوس = Fulus . . . H.W.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9
10
11

History of Chinese Turkestan.

It appears very probable that at the dawn of history this country was inhabited by an Aryan population in a highly developed state of civilization scarcely inferior to that of the neighbouring region of Bactriana. When the Huns occupied East and West Mongolia in 177 B.C they drove out the Yu Chi (Yuleh) and at the beginning of our era there were several independent cities of which Khotan was the most important. In the first century A.D the Chinese extended their rule westward over Turkestan as far as Kashgar but their domination was soon shaken off.

At the end of the 5th century the western parts fell under the sway of the White Huns (Ephthalites) the Chinese however still retaining the region about Lob-Nor In 712-13 the Muhammadans under Kotaiba after several excursions into West Turkestan took Samarcand, Ferghana Tashkand and Khokand and invaded East Turkestan as far as China In 790 the Thibetans were masters but gradually weakening we find the country under the Hoi-he (Uigurs?) towards the ninth century. In the 11th century the Mongolian hordes Kara Katai entered Eastern Turkestan and penetrating westward Khiva fell under their domination - During the following century Genghiz Khan overran China Turkestan, India, Persia Russia and Hungary. Kashgaria fell under his rule in 1270 and flourished exceedingly.

This state of affairs lasted until the 14th century when Tughlak Timur accepted Islam and transferred his residence from Aksu to Kashgar

His son reigned at Samarcand but was overthrown by Timur. In the 14th and 15th centuries

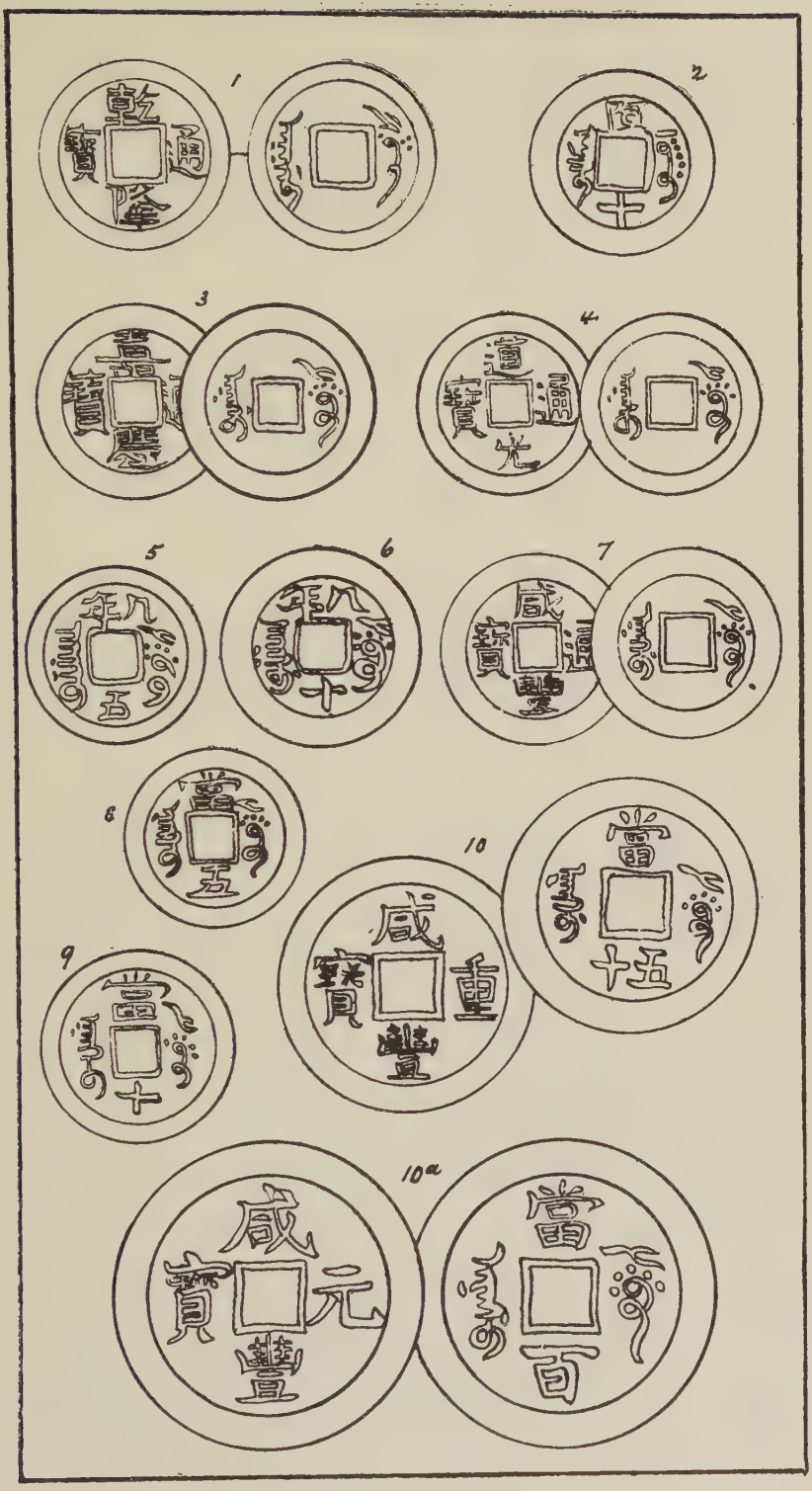
Bukhara and Samarcand became centres of Musalman scholarship and sent learned doctors to Kashgaria. In Dzungaria a strong Kalmuk alliance was formed in the 17th century and extended its sway over Ili. To this alliance the rival factions of the "White" and "Black" mountaineers alternately appealed, Yarkand supporting the former, and Kashgar the latter. The struggles between them paved the way for a Chinese invasion and entering Dzungaria in 1758 the last named perpetrated the horrible massacre of upwards of one million victims. The Kalmuks fled and Dzungaria became a Chinese province. The Chinese next reconquered East Turkestan marking their progress by massacres. Hereupon the dissentient Khojas fled to Khokand and gathering together fanatical followers of Islam succeeded in overthrowing Chinese rule in 1825, 1830 and again in 1847 but their successes were never permanent. In 1857 another insurrection broke out but a few months later the Chinese again took Kashgar. In the course of the Dzungarian outbreak of 1864 the Chinese were again expelled and in 1872 Yakub Beg became master of Kashgar. Five years later he had again to sustain war with China in which he was defeated and Eastern Turkestan became once more a Chinese province.

Note that the letters T. B R. L mean Top, bottom, right, left. and shew the position of the signs on the coin

The value of the brass or copper tsien (cash) is $\frac{1}{1000}$ tael the tael is not a coin but money of account and varies with the price of silver which at 30 pence per oz would be 3/2¾

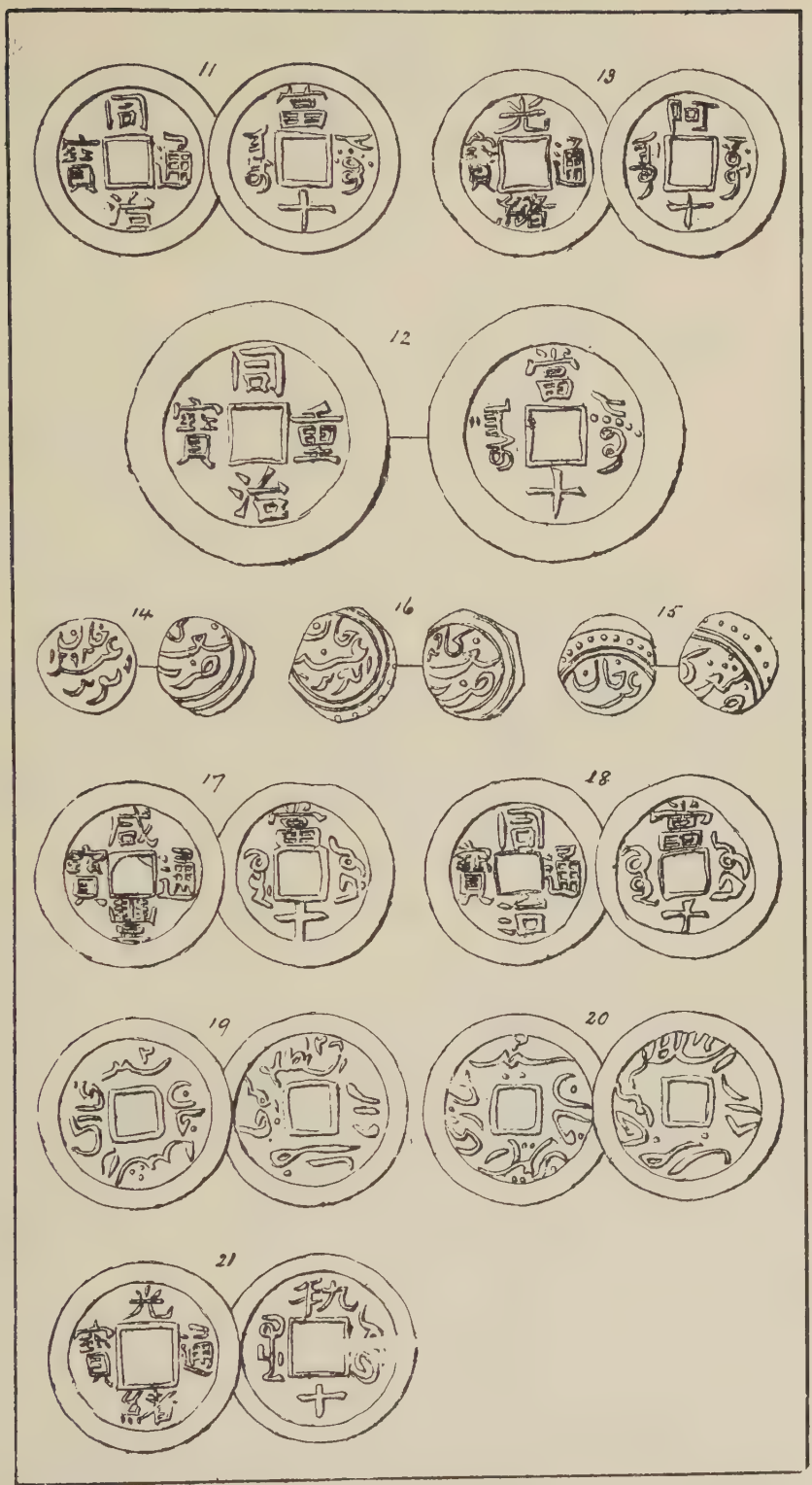
Chinese Turkestan.

		AKSU
		Emperor CHIEN LUNG AD 1736-1796
1	1 Tsien	乾隆通寶 - Chien Lung tung pao - T.B.R.Left
		Currency of the Chien Lung period in Chinese
		℞ {To left in Manchu ᡥᡳᠰᡠ ᠠᡴᠰᡠ - Aksu} {To right in Arabic اكصو for اقصو - Aksu BM.
2	10 - (Tsien)	Ob. as last. ℞ Left and right as last
		Top ? 厘 - li - 1000 tael, B + - ten DFH.
		Emperor CHIA CHING AD 1796 - 1820
3	1 Tsien	嘉慶通寶 - Chia Ching tung pao T.B.R.L.
		℞ as no 1 Aksu in Manchu and Arabic BM
		Emperor TAO KUANG AD 1820-50.
4	1 -	道光通寶 Tao Kuang tung pao. T.B.R.L.
		- Currency of the Tao Kuang period
		℞ as no 1 Aksu in Manchu and Arabic BM.
5	5 -	Ob as last. Tao Kuang tung pao T.B.R.L
		℞ Left and right as no 1 Aksu in Manchu & Arabic
		Top 年八 Nien pa - Year 8 i.e 1828. Bottom 五 - 5. BM.
6	10 -	as last except bottom fig. on ℞ + = 10 BM
		Emperor HSIEN FENG AD 1851-1862
7	1 -	咸豐通寶 - Hsien Feng tung pao
		Currency of the Hsien Feng period T.B.R.L.
		℞ as no 1 Aksu in Manchu and Arabic BM.
8	5 - (Tsien)	Ob as last. Hsien Feng tung pao
		℞ as no 5. ℞ Aksu year 8 5 (tsien) BM
9	10 - -	as last except bottom fig. on ℞ + - 10 B.M.
10	50 - -	咸豐重寶 - Hsien Feng chung pao T.B.R.L
		Heavy currency of the Hsien Feng period
		℞ Left and right as no 1 Aksu in Manchu & Arabic
		Top and bottom 當十五 - Tang wu shih 50 DFH
10a	100 - -	咸豐元寶 Hsien Feng yuan pao
		Original coin of the Hsien Feng period
		℞ as last except bottom figure 百 - pai - 100 DFH


1
乾隆通寶
2
3
嘉慶通寶
4
道光通寶
5
6
7
咸豐通寶
8
當五
9
當十
10
咸豐重寶
當十五
10a
咸豐元寶
當百

Chinese Turkestan.

		Emperor TUNG CHIH AD 1862-74
11	10 Tsien	同治通寶 - Tung chih tung pao T.B R. Left. currency of the Tung chih period Rx as No 1 Aksu in Manchu and Arabic - left and right top 當 Tang (equal to). bottom + shih (ten) - equal to ten DFH
12	10 "	As last but much larger coin. H.W.
		Emperor KUANG HSU AD 1875-190
13	10 "	光緒通寶 - Kuang Hsu tung pao T.B.R. Left. currency of the Kuang Hsu period Rx as No 1 excepting top 阿 - Chinese A for A (KI-SU) DFH
		KASHGAR.
14		عبد العزیز خان ۱۲۹۳ = Abdul Aziz Khan 1293 = AD 1876 Rx ضرب کاشغر = zart Kashgar B.M.
15		similar undated B.M.
16		do date on Rx xx۹۲ = 1292 B.M.
		KUJA or KUCHAR
		Emperor HSIEN FENG. AD 1851-62
17	10 Tsien	Obverse as No 7 = currency of the Hsien Feng period Rx Top Tang bottom shih = equal to 10 (see No 11) Kuja in Arabic کوچا to right, & Manchu ᡴᡠᠴᡳ to left. H.W.
		Emperor TUNG CHIH AD 1862-74.
18	10 "	Obverse as No 11. Rx as No 17 H.W.
		YAKUB BEY. Muhammadan Rebel. AD 1865 - died 77
19	?10 "	غازی راشید خان سنه ۲ - Ghazi Rashid Khan sanat 2, Rx ضرب دار السلطانة کوچا - ۱۲۸۰ - zart dar al Sultanat Kuja 1280 = 1864 AD.
20	?10 "	as last but without date on Rx DFH
		Emperor KUANG HSU. AD 1875-190
21	10 "	Ob. as No 13. Rx as No 17 except top 年元 Nien chiu = year 9. DFH.


11
13
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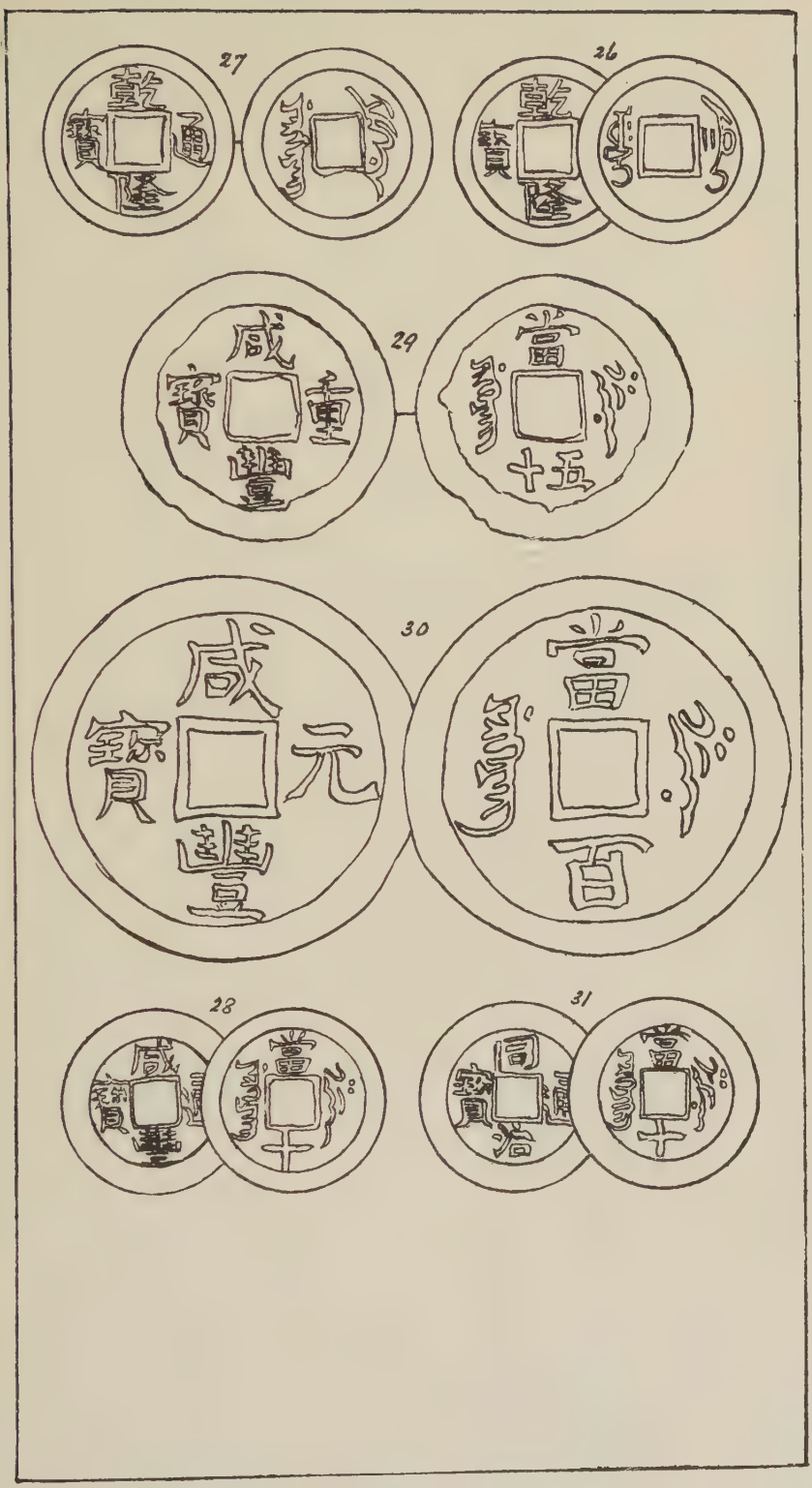
21

Chinese Turkestan.

USHI or WUSHIH (Chinese)

26	1 Tsien	Ob as No 1 Chien Lung tung pao in Chinese TBRL Rx To left in Manchu ᡠᡧᡥᡳ To right in Arabic اوش = Ush BM
27	1 Tsien	Ob as No 1 Chien Lung tung pao in Chinese TBRL Rx To left in Manchu ᡳᡵᡴᡳᠶᠠᠩ = Yerkiyang To right in Arabic يارقند = Yarkand BM.
28	10 " (cash)	Ob as No 7 Hsien Feng tung pao in Chinese. Currency of the Hsien Feng period TBRL. Rx As last left + right Yerkiyang + Yarkand Top 當 Tang (equal to). Bottom + = Shih = Ten. Equal to ten (cash) DFH
29	50	As No 10. Hsien Feng chung pao in Chinese Rx As last Yerkiyang + Yarkand in Manchu + Arabic Top 當 Tang (equal to). Bottom +五 = Wu Shih = 50. BM
30	100	As No 10a Hsien Feng yuan pao in Chinese = Original coin of the Hsien Feng period Rx As No 27 left + right Yerkiyang + Yarkand in Manchu and Arabic respectively. Top 當 Tang (equal to). Bottom 百 pai = 100 Equal to 100 tsien (cash) BM
31	10 "	As No 11 Tung Chih tung pao in Chinese Rx As No 28 Mint in Manchu + Arabic and value Tang Shih = equal to ten in Chinese DFH.


27
乾隆通寶
26
乾隆通寶
29
咸豐重寶
當十五
30
咸豐元寶
當百
28
咸豐重寶
當十
31
同治通寶
當十

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For fuller details concerning these mints and many other subjects connected with Muhammadan coins, the reader is referred to "Musalman Numismatics" by Dr. O. Codrington. London 1904.

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